



**PUBLIC
HEALTH
CENTER**



2024 REPORT

ALCOHOL SITUATION IN UKRAINE

(Based on 2023 data)

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	3
1. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE ALCOHOL-RELATED SITUATION AND MONITORING INDICATORS	4
2. REGULATIONS ON ALCOHOL ADOPTED IN 2023	5
3. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE AND SELECTED RELATED CONSEQUENCES	6
3.1. PREVALENCE OF FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME	9
4. TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS DUE TO ALCOHOL USE 11	
5. MORTALITY RELATED TO ALCOHOL USE AND ALCOHOL POISONING.....	14
6. ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES.....	16
6.1. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES	17
6.2. CRIMINAL OFFENSES	24
7. ADDRESSING ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES.....	28
7.1. SEIZURE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.....	29
Summary conclusion	31
ANNEX. 1 Statistics on diagnosis Q86.0 (ICD-10), 2023	33
ANNEX. 2 Number of forensic medical examinations and their results in 2023, by region	34
ANNEX. 3 Articles of the CUAO providing liability for alcohol-related offenses.....	35
ANNEX. 4 Number of violations of Article 130 of the CUAO committed under the influence of alcohol, by region	41
ANNEX. 5 Number of detected offenses under Article 156 of the CUAO, by region	42
ANNEX. 6 Articles of the CCU on alcohol-related offenses.....	42

ABBREVIATIONS

BESU	Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine
CCU	Criminal Code of Ukraine
CUAO	Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses
NPU	National Police of Ukraine
PGO	Prosecutor General's Office
SD	standard drink
STSU	State Tax Service of Ukraine
WHO	World Health Organization

1. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE ALCOHOL-RELATED SITUATION AND MONITORING INDICATORS

The national system for monitoring the alcohol situation in Ukraine at the state level was introduced in 2019 by [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 689 dated 10 July, 2019](#) "On the monitoring of the drug and alcohol situation in Ukraine" (hereinafter – Resolution No. 689).

CMU Resolution No. 689 approved the Procedure for the submission and collection of information/data (hereinafter – the Procedure), that describe the state of the drug and alcohol situation according to indicators defined by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the World Health Organization.

Monitoring indicators:

- alcohol control legislation;
- alcohol-related crime and legal responsibility for committed offenses;
- activities of law enforcement agencies in preventing and responding to alcohol-related offenses;
- prevalence of alcohol use among people of different age groups and socio-economic status;
- prevalence and treatment of mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use;
- health consequences of alcohol consumption;
- alcohol-related mortality.

Institution responsible for monitoring

As of 2024, the State Institution "Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine" is responsible for conducting monitoring in accordance with the order of the Deputy Minister – Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine No. Д3М/60/8-23 dated 5 July 2023.

Reporting period: 2023.

The following entities are involved in the monitoring under the Procedure:

The Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, National Social Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, National Police of Ukraine, Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, State Service of Ukraine on Medicines and Drugs Control, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional state administrations, the Kyiv and Sevastopol City State Administrations, and subject to consent the Supreme Court, Security Service of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General, National Academy of Medical Sciences, State Management of Affairs, JSC "Ukrzaliznytsia" (Ukrainian Railways), and civil society organisations.

Data limitations

Under martial law introduced by Presidential Decree No. 64 dated 24 February 2022, "On the imposition of martial law in Ukraine", due to active hostilities in some parts of Ukraine and the temporary occupation of territories, some monitoring entities are unable to carry out their functions fully. As a result, it is not possible to provide all the necessary information in this Report.

Partial data limitations are also linked to low data quality due to the absence of automated collection systems and of primary accounting/reporting documentation, and where such documentation exists the low quality of its completion.

2. REGULATIONS ON ALCOHOL ADOPTED IN 2023

Laws of Ukraine

Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, and Other Legislative Acts of Ukraine to Improve the Types of Criminal Punishments". Adopted – 23 August 2023. Entered into force – 28 March 2024.

Purpose: regulation of the introduction of probation supervision as a type of punishment and as an alternative to imprisonment and restriction of liberty for persons who commit crimes related to drugs and alcohol. Thus, paragraph 3 of Article 59 defines the list of obligations under probation supervision for the convicted person that may be imposed by the court in the form of undergoing a course of treatment for drug or alcohol dependence, mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, or a disease that poses a danger to the health of other persons.

Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Advertising' and Other Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Implementation of the Norms of European Legislation in the National Legislation of Ukraine by Implementing Certain Provisions of the Legislation of the European Union in the Field of Audiovisual Advertising (the European Convention on Transfrontier Television, Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on Audiovisual Media Services of 10 March 2010 as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/1808 of 14 November 2018)". Adopted – 30 May 2023. Entered into force – 02 October 2023.

Purpose: improvement of legislation in the field of advertising taking into account technological neutrality and European standards; promotion of self-regulation, which provides that professional associations develop their own codes of conduct and standards that complement state regulation, and joint state and sectoral regulation of advertising, especially regarding alcohol; restriction of advertising by residents of the aggressor country; prohibition of unsolicited advertising (spam) without the consumer's consent; reduction of the impact of alcohol advertising on children.

Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and Other Laws of Ukraine in Connection with the Introduction of Electronic Traceability of the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco Products and Liquids Used in Electronic Cigarette". Adopted – 29 June 2023. Enters into force – 1 January 2026.

Purpose: digitalization of control over the circulation of alcoholic beverages by introducing electronic traceability, including through the introduction of an electronic excise tax stamp, an electronic circulation system, and an excise electronic document.

Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Simplification of Conditions for the Production of Distillates by Small Business Entities". Adopted – 29 June 2023. Entered into force – 23 November 2023.

Purpose: creation of a legal framework for the functioning of the market for distillates and alcoholic beverages considering European practices, harmonization of legislative provisions on licensing of the production and sale of spirit distillates, certification in the legally regulated sphere, as well as establishing simplified procedures for obtaining licenses for the production and sale of spirit distillates and alcoholic beverages for small business entities.

In particular:

- cognac and fruit spirit, grain, wine and beer distillates, grape spirit distillate, and other spirit distillates are classified as spirit distillates;
- requirements are established for the production and circulation of fruit spirit, wine distillate, and spirit distillates;

- a business entity that has obtained a license for the production of spirit distillates and alcoholic beverages is granted the right to carry out wholesale trade in spirit distillates of its own production without obtaining a separate license for such wholesale trade;
- for small distillate producers, volumes are established for conducting wholesale trade in alcoholic beverages produced from spirit distillates of their own production. Liability is provided for the sale of alcoholic beverages in excess of the specified volume;
- requirements are defined for the material and technical base of small distillate producers.

Regulatory Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

[Resolution of the CMU of 21 April 2023 No. 365 "Certain issues of maintaining unified state registers of licensees for the production and circulation of alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and liquids used in electronic cigarettes, licensees and places of fuel circulation". Enters into force one year after the termination or cancellation of martial law in Ukraine.](#)

Purpose: to define the procedure for creating and maintaining the Unified State Register of business entities that have obtained licenses for the production and wholesale trade of ethyl alcohol, cognac and fruit alcohol and grain distillate, rectified grape ethyl alcohol, rectified fruit ethyl alcohol, grape spirit distillate, fruit raw alcohol, bioethanol, and alcoholic beverages.

Currently, several separate registers operate in Ukraine covering licensees for the production and circulation of alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, as well as places of fuel circulation. Adoption of this resolution provides for their consolidation into a single state register, which will help streamline data and improve the efficiency of information management.

* The start date for the operation of the Unified Register of Licensees for the Production and Circulation of Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages shall be deemed to be the first day of the month following the month in which the resolution approving it enters into force.

[Resolution of the CMU of 19 June 2023 No. 618 "Certain issues of labeling alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and liquids used in electronic cigarettes". Enters into force – 1 July 2023.](#)

Purpose: approval and introduction of new samples of excise tax stamps for domestically produced and imported alcoholic beverages. The new excise tax stamps bear a holographic security element containing a spectral mark, which enhances protection against counterfeiting.

3. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE AND SELECTED RELATED CONSEQUENCES

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) - 2019		-	Once every 4 years
<u>Alcohol consumption in Ukraine: behaviour and attitude. Results of a sociological survey among adults (18 years +)</u>	WHO	-	Annually

Since 1995, Ukraine has been conducting European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD). The survey is conducted once every four years. Ukraine participated in all survey waves, which were carried out in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, and 2019. In 2019, the target group consisted of students born in 2003 – they were 15-16 years old at the time of the survey.

The 2019 survey in Ukraine was conducted in 260 educational institutions and was representative of adolescents aged 14-17 studying in general secondary education institutions (grades 9-11 vocational education institutions (1st-2nd year after basic secondary education), and institutions of professional pre-higher education (1st-2nd year after basic secondary education). The total number of respondents in the specified age group was 8,509 students aged 14-17 across 24 regions of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv.

Reports on the survey results are available at the following links:

https://www.uisr.org.ua/img/upload/files/B_Report_ESPAD_2019_Internet.pdf (Ukrainian version),

<http://www.espad.org/espad-report-2019> (English version).

The next survey was conducted in 2024.

Prevalence of alcohol consumption among individuals aged 15-64. In December 2023, WHO conducted a **sociological survey** among individuals aged 18 and older. A total of **2,015 respondents** were interviewed. A summary of the key findings is presented below.

Alcohol consumption in the past 12 months

Alcohol consumers:

- The proportion of alcohol consumers (respondents who reported consuming alcohol in the past 12 months, regardless of consumption patterns) was 77.4% (80.1% of males and 75.2% of females);
- 50.8% of alcohol consumers were active consumers, consuming alcohol once a month or more often (62.7% of males and 40.3% of females);
- Alcohol consumption was more prevalent in younger age groups: 18–29 years (86.3%), 30-44 years (80.6%), 45-59 years (80.7%), and 60+ years (66.5%).

Figure 1 shows the proportions of people who reported consuming alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months.

Fig. 1. Share of individuals reporting alcohol use in the past 12 months (%)



Abstinence from alcohol use

22.6% did not consume alcohol in the past 12 months; of these, 10.7% had never consumed alcohol in their lifetime, and 11.9% had previously consumed alcohol but had stopped.

The average daily intake among consumers was 8.5 g of pure alcohol per calendar day (14.7 g for males and 3.1 g for females).

Figure 2. Shows consumption by type of alcohol.

Fig. 2. Consumption by type of alcoholic beverage



Table 1 presents the frequency and volume of consumption per single drinking episode.

Table 1. Frequency and volume of consumption per single drinking episode

Type of alcohol	Number of days per year	Average volume, ml	Pure alcohol, g
Beer	29	744	26
Wine	19	284	26
Spirits	31	233	70

Socioeconomic status of alcohol consumers

- The prevalence of alcohol consumption is higher in groups with higher socioeconomic status (education and income).
- On average, the volume and frequency of alcohol consumption was higher in lower socioeconomic groups.
- People with higher socioeconomic status were, therefore, more likely to be drinkers, but exhibited different drinking patterns when compared with people of lower socioeconomic status.
- Similarities were identified in the drinking patterns of the lowest and highest socioeconomic groups: higher frequency and volumes of alcohol consumption.

Tables 2 and 3 present the socioeconomic status and educational attainment of consumers of different types of alcoholic beverages.

Table 2. Socioeconomic status of consumers by type of alcoholic beverage

Income groups	Consumers, beer	Consumers, wine	Consumers, spirits
Don't have enough money for food and basic necessities	29.9 %	32.7 %	34.8 %
Have only enough money for food and basic necessities	44.1 %	50.1 %	45.8 %
Doing well enough but can't yet afford more expensive items (apartment, car)	62.8 %	65.9 %	55.8 %
Have already purchased an apartment and a car / can afford anything we want	56.6 %	67.6 %	57.7 %

Table 3. Educational attainment of consumers by type of alcoholic beverage

Education	Consumers, beer	Consumers, wine	Consumers, spirits
Vocational, secondary general, or lower	42.9 %	41.1 %	41.2 %
Secondary special, incomplete higher (university)	45.9 %	52.8 %	50.7 %
Higher (university)	56.7 %	65.6 %	53.0 %

According to the WHO social survey, bibbing (heavy episodic drinking – HED) refers to the consumption of 60 g or more of pure alcohol (equivalent to 6 standard drinks) for males, or 40 g or more (4 standard drinks) for females on a single drinking occasion. One standard drink (SD) contains 12.5 ml or 10 g of pure alcohol.

49.2% of current drinkers reported heavy episodic drinking (64.0% of men and 36.0% of women).

The average amount of alcohol consumed during HED: about 8 SDs or 80 g of pure alcohol (12 SDs for men and 4 SDs for women).

15.9% of current drinkers (24.9% of men and 8.1% of women) had episodes of HED once a month or more often.

3.5% of alcohol consumers reported having a drink in the morning as soon as they woke up.

Figure 3 shows the locations where alcohol was consumed, and Figure 4 presents the places where respondents purchased alcohol.

Fig. 3. Places of alcohol consumption

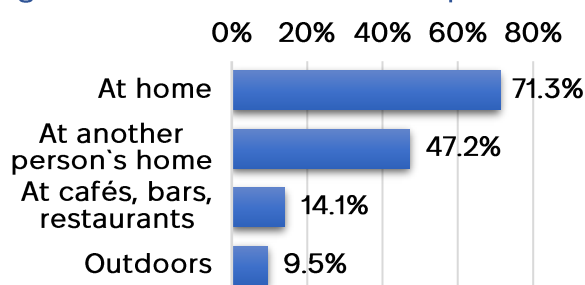
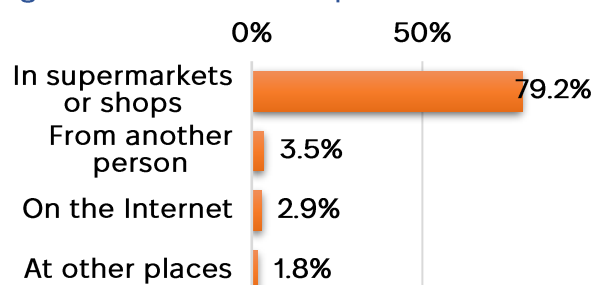


Fig. 4. Places of alcohol purchase



Separately, the study assessed respondents' experience of being in close or family relationships with individuals who have alcohol-related problems. According to the survey results:

- 44.1% experienced regular contact with a someone who had episodes of HED once a month or more often;
- 8.8% reported having a "heavy drinker" in their own household, and 20.4% reported knowing a more distant relative who was a "heavy drinker";
- 30.4% admitted that during their childhood, they lived with someone who had regular episodes of HED, and 43.2% of these admitted that had had a significant negative effect on them.

According to WHO survey data, 15% of active alcohol consumers reported experiencing harmful effects of alcohol use, including negative impacts on health (9.5%) and well-being (6.2%).

23.5% of current drinkers reported one or more of the following negative effects:

- 17.4% felt guilty or remorseful after drinking;
- 7.6% felt that drinking impacted their daily responsibilities;
- 7.5% felt that it impacted their memory.

3.1. PREVALENCE OF FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Statistics on diagnosis Q86.0	National Health Service of Ukraine	-	On request
WHO questionnaire	WHO	-	Annually

Alcohol consumption has numerous health consequences, ranging from short-term effects, such as intoxication to serious long-term complications, including acute and chronic diseases and impaired bodily functions.

It should be noted that the current data collection system does not allow for the collection and evaluation of data on the health consequences of alcohol consumption and diseases directly related to it.

At present, available data allow only for the assessment of the prevalence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), as one of the most severe forms of alcohol's impact on the body. FAS results from alcohol consumption during pregnancy and is characterized by serious physical and cognitive impairments in children. Data on the prevalence and impact of this syndrome are presented later in this section.

Fetal alcohol syndrome is a condition in children caused by alcohol consumption during pregnancy. Figure 5 presents the number of individuals newly diagnosed with ICD-10 code Q86.0 disaggregated by sex, and Figure 6 shows this data by age group.

Figure 7 shows the number of previously diagnosed patients (ICD-10 code Q86.0) who received healthcare services, disaggregated by sex. Figure 8 presents the same data by age group.

Figure 9 shows the number of patients newly diagnosed with ICD-10 code Q86.0, by age group. Figure 10 presents the number of previously diagnosed patients (ICD-10 code Q86.0) who received healthcare services, also broken down by age group.

Fig. 5. Number of patients newly diagnosed with Q86.0 (ICD-10), by sex

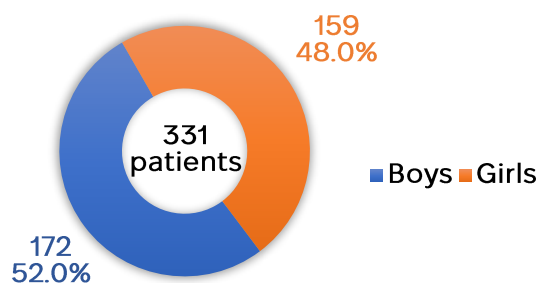


Fig. 6. Number of patients newly diagnosed with Q86.0 (ICD-10), by age group

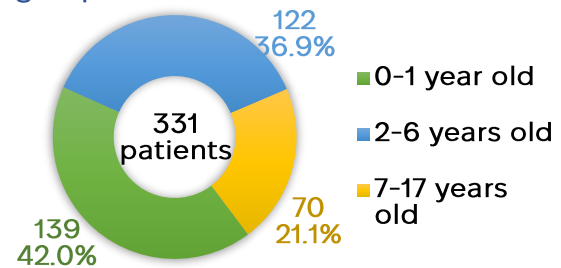


Fig. 7. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 (ICD-10), by sex

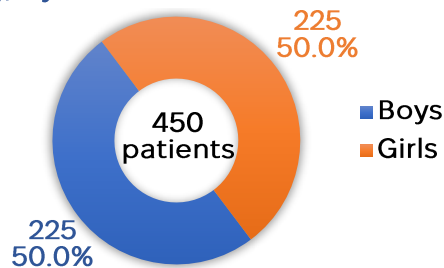


Fig. 8. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 (ICD-10), by age group

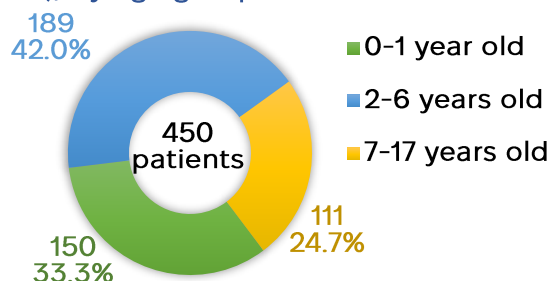


Fig. 9. Number of patients newly diagnosed with Q86.0 (ICD-10), by age group

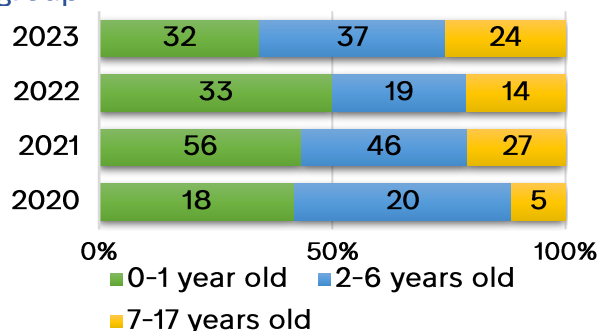


Fig. 10. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 (ICD-10), by age group

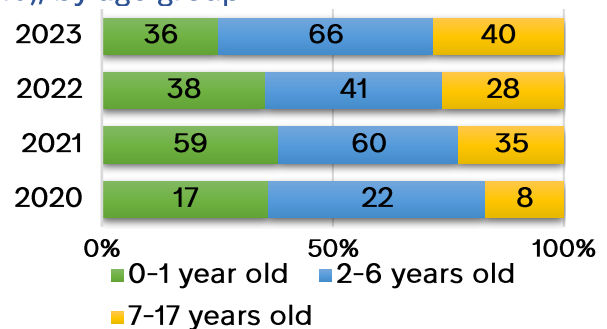


Figure 11 illustrates changes in the number of patients diagnosed with Q86.0 from 2020 to 2023.

Fig. 11. Trend in the number of patients with diagnosis Q86.0, 2020-2023

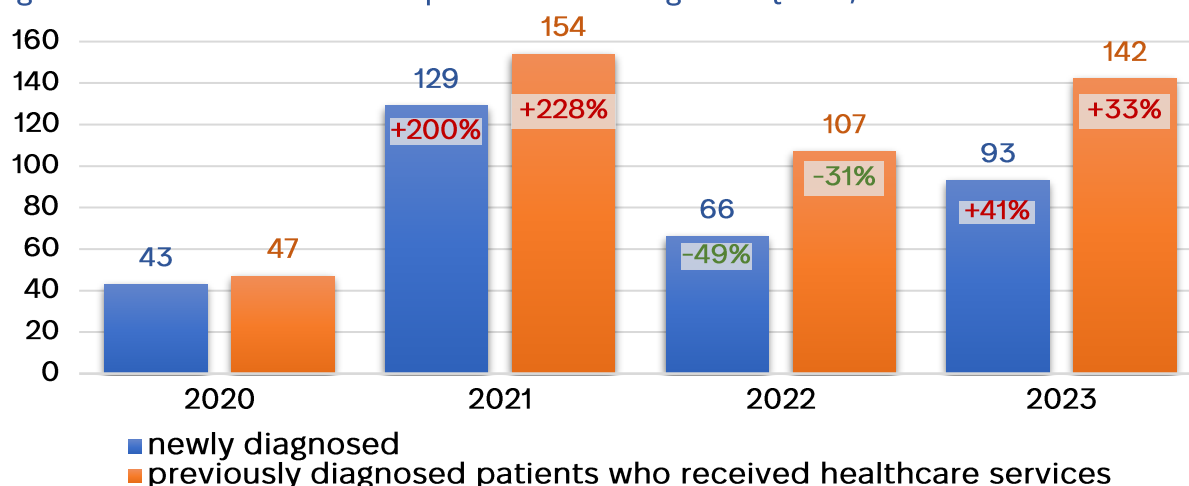
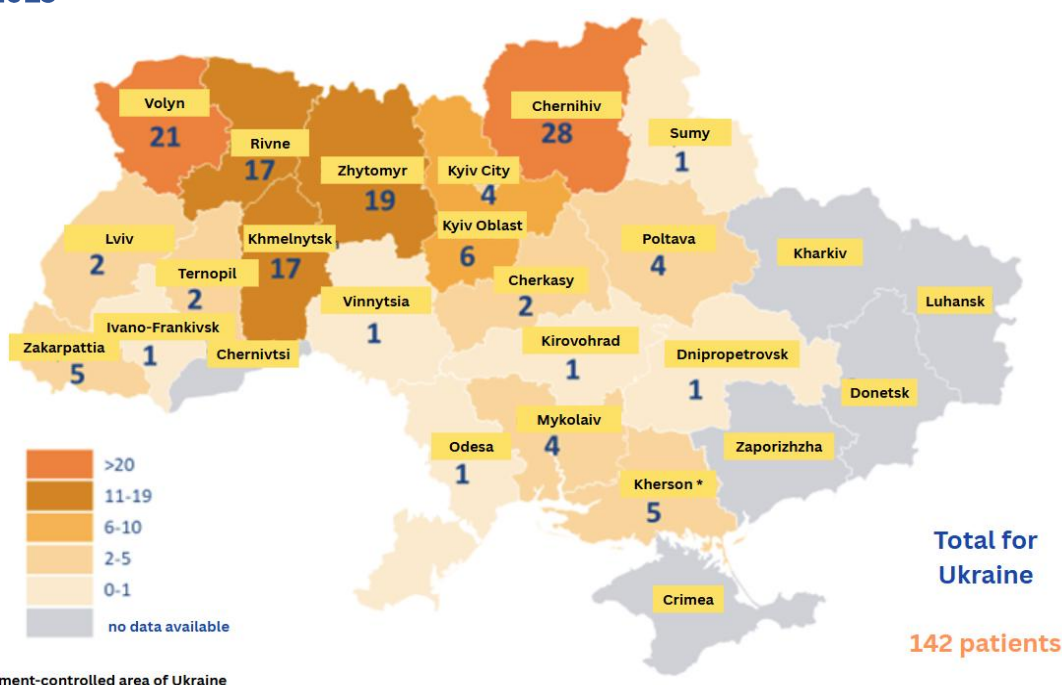


Figure 12 shows the number of previously diagnosed patients (ICD-10 code Q86.0) who received healthcare services in government-controlled areas of Ukraine, 2023

Fig. 12. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 (ICD-10), by region, 2023



[Annex 1](#) presents statistics on diagnosis Q86.0 for 2023.

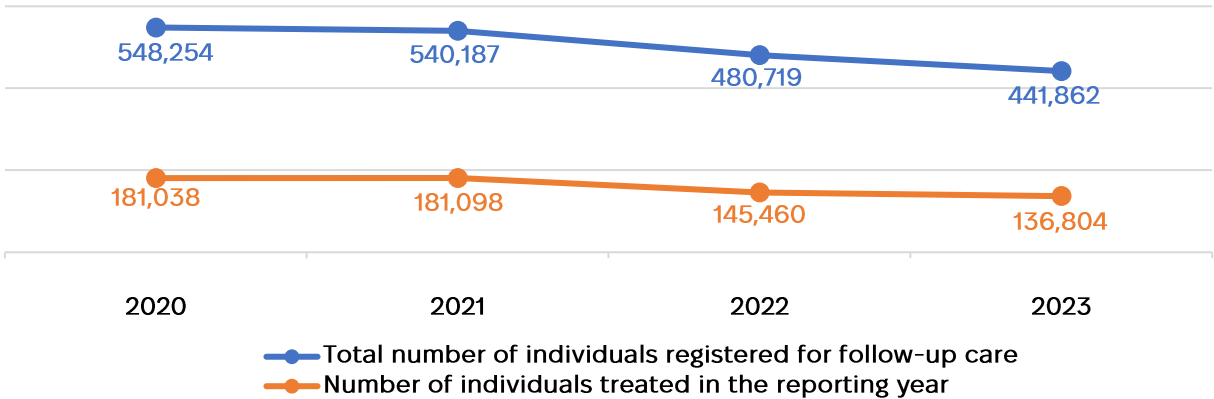
4. TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS DUE TO ALCOHOL USE

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Report on the cohort and treatment of individuals with mental disorders due to psychoactive substance use	Public Health Center (PHC)	Form No. 32	Annually

According to PHC data (Form No. 32), the total number of individuals with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who were under medical follow-up during the reporting year was **441,862**. The data include both

dispensary (follow-up) and preventive groups. Changes in the number of individuals with alcohol-induced mental and behavioural disorders who received treatment from 2020 to 2023 are shown in Figure 13.

Fig. 13. Trend in the number of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who received treatment, 2020-2023



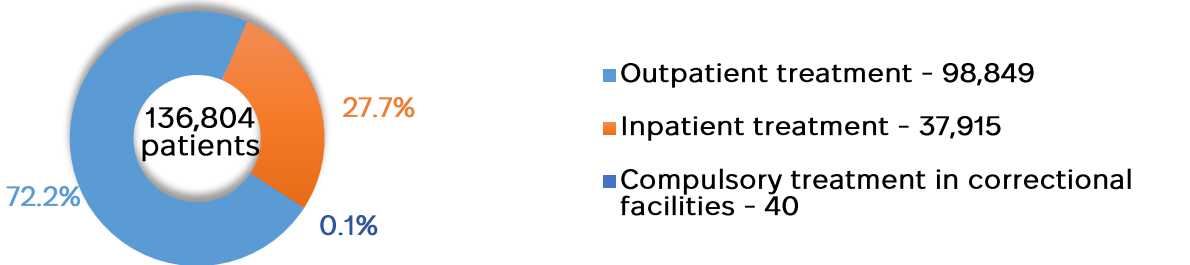
In 2023, according to PHC data, **136,804 individuals** with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use received treatment.

Figure 14 shows the number of individuals with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who received treatment in 2023, by type of treatment: inpatient, outpatient, and compulsory treatment.

According to these data, the **distribution of outpatient and inpatient treatment services** is as follows:

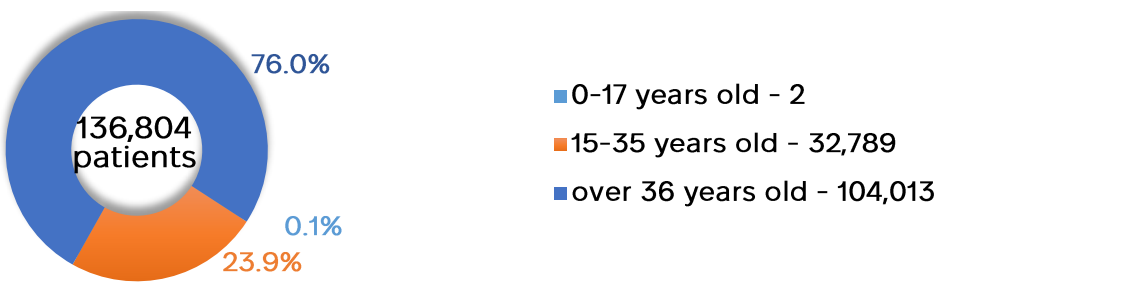
- 72.2% of individuals received outpatient treatment;
- 27.7% of individuals received inpatient treatment;
- 0.1% of individuals received compulsory treatment in correctional facilities with compulsory labor.

Fig. 14. Number of persons treated for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use in 2023, by treatment modality



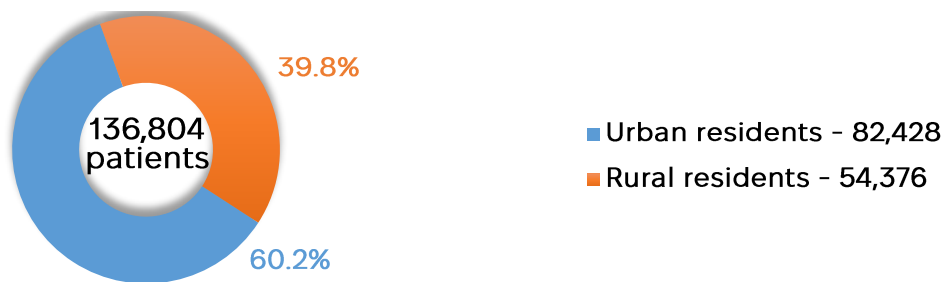
The percentage of individuals from different age groups who received treatment is presented in Figure 15. Among those who received treatment, 76.0% (104,013 individuals) were aged over 36 years, 23.9% (32,789 individuals) were aged 15-35 years, and 0.1% (2 individuals) were children aged 0-17 years.

Fig. 15. Treatment coverage for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use, by age, Ukraine, 2023 (%)



Additionally, in 2023, as in previous years since 2014, the majority of individuals with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who received treatment were urban residents (60.2% in 2023), as shown in Figure 16.

Fig. 16. Number of persons treated for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use in 2023, by place of residence



In 2023, **14,516** individuals were newly diagnosed with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use and subsequently registered for follow-up care (Fig. 17).

Fig. 17. Trend in the number of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis, 2020-2023

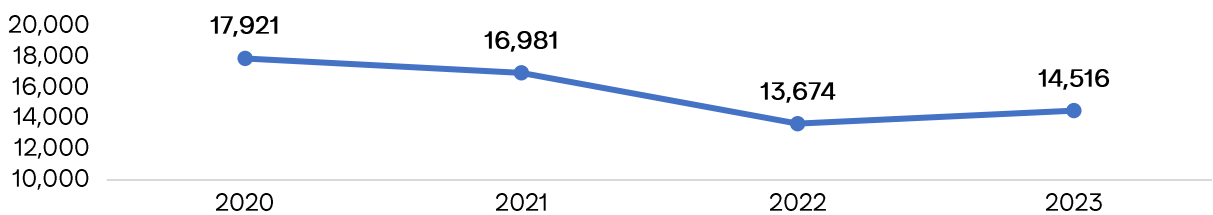
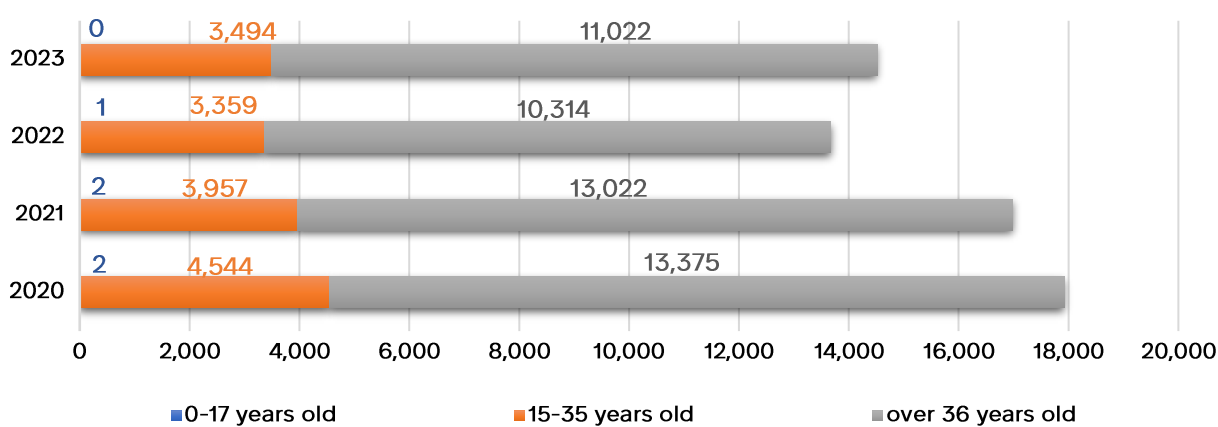


Figure 18 presents the age distribution of individuals with newly diagnosed mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who were registered for follow-up care in 2023. The largest proportion of these individuals belonged to the age group over 36 years, accounting for 75.9% (Figure 19). This age group has consistently represented the largest share each year between 2020 and 2023. No individuals aged 0-17 years were registered for follow-up care during 2023.

Fig. 18. Number of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis in 2023, by age



Fig. 19. Number of persons placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis, by age



In 2023, as in previous years since 2020, the majority of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who were placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis were urban residents (61.9% in 2023) (Fig. 20). The

number of individuals newly diagnosed and registered for follow-up care, disaggregated by place of residence, is shown in Fig. 21.

Fig. 20. Profile of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis in 2023, by place of residence

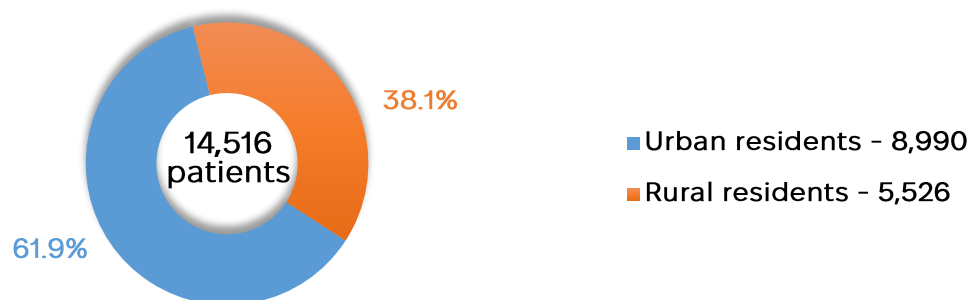
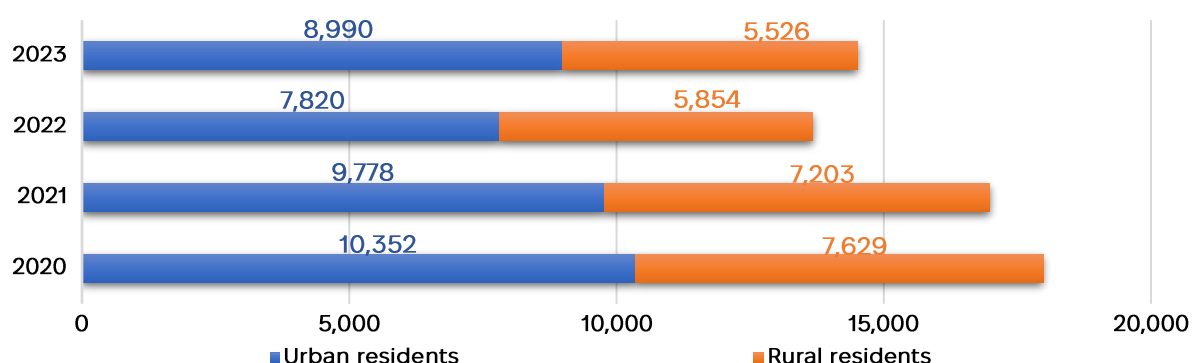


Fig. 21. Number of persons placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis, by place of residence



5. MORTALITY RELATED TO ALCOHOL USE AND ALCOHOL POISONING

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Table 3 of Annex 4 to the CMU Resolution No. 689, dated 10 July 2019, "On the monitoring of the drug and alcohol situation in Ukraine"	Forensic medicine offices in the regions and the city of Kyiv	-	Annually

In Ukraine, the collection and aggregation of data to report the indicator "Alcohol-related deaths and mortality among alcohol consumers" is carried out using data from the State Statistics Service on cases of alcohol-related deaths and alcohol poisoning.

Given the situation arising from the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Law of Ukraine No. 2115-IX "On the Protection of the Interests of Reporting Entities and Other Documents During Martial Law or a State of War" and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 263 of 12 March 2022 "Certain Issues of Ensuring the Functioning of Information and Communication Systems, Electronic Communication Systems, and Public Electronic Registers under Martial Law," it is currently impossible for the territorial bodies of the State Statistics Service to obtain, in full, the relevant administrative data on the basis of which statistical information on demographic statistics (including mortality) is compiled.

The production of statistics on natural population change (including mortality) was suspended starting in 2022. The estimated population as of 1 January 2023 was not calculated either. Data from the State Statistics Service were published in the National Reports on the Drug Scene and Alcohol Landscape in Ukraine for [2023 \(based on 2022 data\)](#) and [2022 \(based on 2021 data\)](#).

Consequently, this report does not include data from the State Statistics Service on the number of deaths from mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use, nor on the number of deaths from external causes related to alcohol use, as the State Statistics Service is the authority responsible for this information.

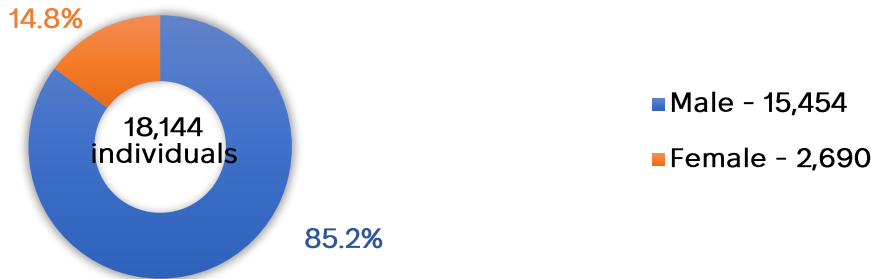
It is important to note that the interpretation of data and conclusions regarding mortality trends based on the analysis of available information (i.e. the results of recording, collecting, and processing data to determine the cause of death in individuals with alcohol detected in biological samples) should be made with caution, considering data quality issues. This situation has arisen due to an imperfect system of data recording and collection, which may result in an inaccurate representation of the actual number of alcohol-related deaths. Moreover, reporting on deaths indirectly related to alcohol use (such as those resulting from accidents, violence, suicides, etc.) is not yet fully established in Ukraine. This limits the ability to fully capture trends in alcohol's impact on rising mortality and the risks to public health.

According to data from forensic medicine offices in regions and the city of Kyiv, in 2023, 56,674 examinations of biological material from deceased individuals were conducted in cases where it was suspected that their death might be related to alcohol consumption. In 32% of these cases, which accounts for 18,144 examinations, alcohol was detected.

[Annex 2](#) presents the number of examinations conducted and their results in 2023, by region.

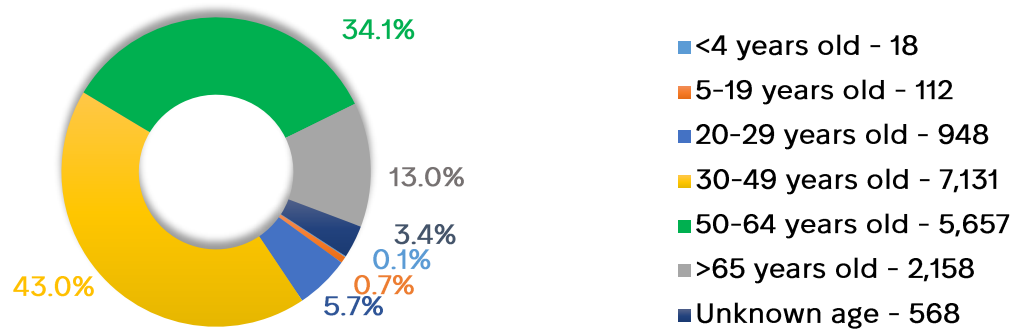
Based on the data provided by the forensic medicine offices, positive results were identified predominantly among males, alcohol was detected predominantly in biological samples from males, who accounted for 85.2% of positive cases, while females made up the remaining 14.8%. Figure 22 presents the number of individuals with alcohol detected in biological samples in 2023, disaggregated by sex.

Fig. 22. Number of individuals whose biological samples contained alcohol in 2023, by sex



The 30-49 age group represented the largest proportion of individuals with alcohol detected in biological samples, accounting for 43.0% of all positive cases. Figure 23 illustrates the distribution of alcohol-positive cases by age group. Data from Kherson region are not available and therefore not included.

Fig. 23. Number of individuals whose biological samples contained alcohol, by age



0.1% of the individuals with alcohol detected in biological samples were aged 4 years or younger.

6. ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES

This section presents the following data and indicators:

1) Administrative liability for alcohol-related offenses:

- number of administrative offence reports filed;
- number of cases handled by courts of first instance;
- types of administrative penalties;
- amount of fines imposed by courts for administrative offences;
- profile of individuals held administratively liable.

2) Criminal liability for alcohol-related offenses:

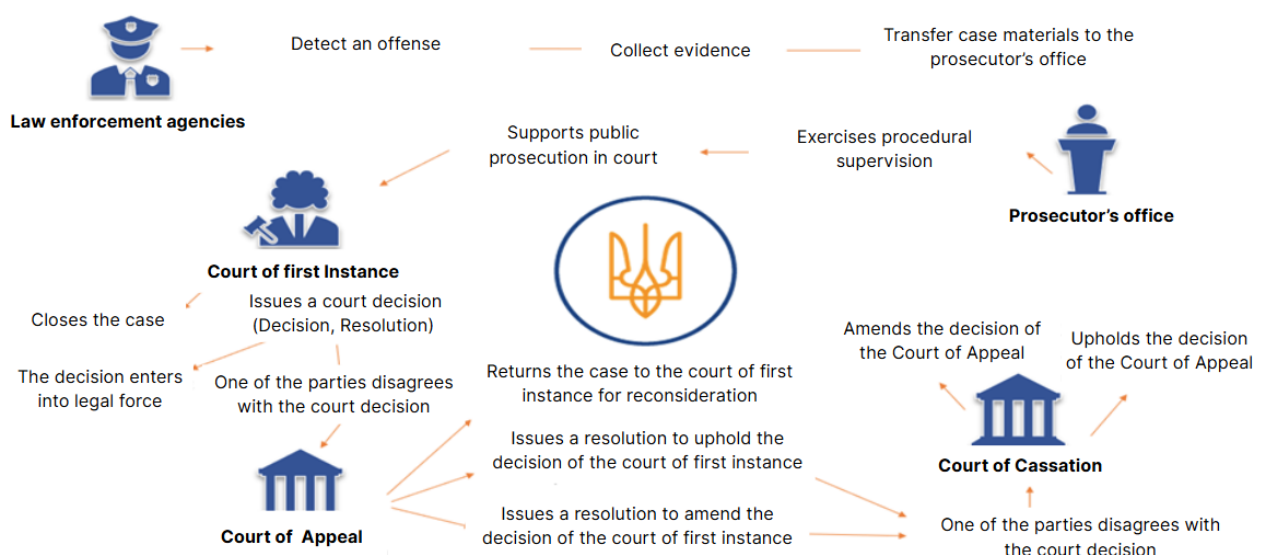
- types of offenses;
- number of individuals identified for committing offenses;
- number of cases handled by courts of first instance;
- types of punishments;
- number of convicted individuals;
- number of offenses and individuals who committed criminal offenses under the influence of alcohol.

The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (hereinafter – CUAO) provides for liability for offenses committed by individuals under the influence of alcohol; violations of the rules for processing, storing, transporting, destroying, or selling alcoholic beverages; consumption of alcoholic beverages by military personnel on the premises of military units or facilities, or by civilians in public places; production, purchase, or storage of counterfeit beverages, and inducing a minor to a state of intoxication.

In Section VII of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter – CCU), liability is established for criminal offenses in the field of economic activity, including the illegal production, storage, sale, or transportation with intent to sell excise goods, including alcohol.

The Law of Ukraine “On State Regulation of the Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Distilled Spirits, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco Products, Liquids Used in Electronic Cigarettes, and Fuel” defines the main principles of state policy regarding the regulation of production, export, import, wholesale and retail trade in ethyl alcohol, distilled spirits, bioethanol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and fuel. It also aims to ensure their high quality and to protect public health, as well as to strengthen efforts to combat the illegal production and circulation of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and fuel on the territory of Ukraine.

The diagram below illustrates the stages of a court case.



6.1. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Report on the enforcement of administrative legislation by the National Police of Ukraine	National Police of Ukraine (NPU)	Form No. 1-АП	On request
Annual reports on the work of regional departments of the National Police in the regions and the city of Kyiv	Regional departments of the National Police in the regions of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv	-	Annually
Report of Courts of First Instance on the Consideration of Cases of Administrative Offenses	State Judicial Administration of Ukraine	Form No. 1-п	Annually
Report of the Courts of Appeal on the Review of Appeals in Administrative Offense Cases	State Judicial Administration of Ukraine	Form No. 1-п, approved by Order No. 325 of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine dated 23 June 2018.	Annually

The legislation of Ukraine on administrative offenses consists of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CUAO) and other legislative acts.

[Annex 3](#) lists the articles of the CUAO that establish liability for alcohol-related offenses.

Detected offenses

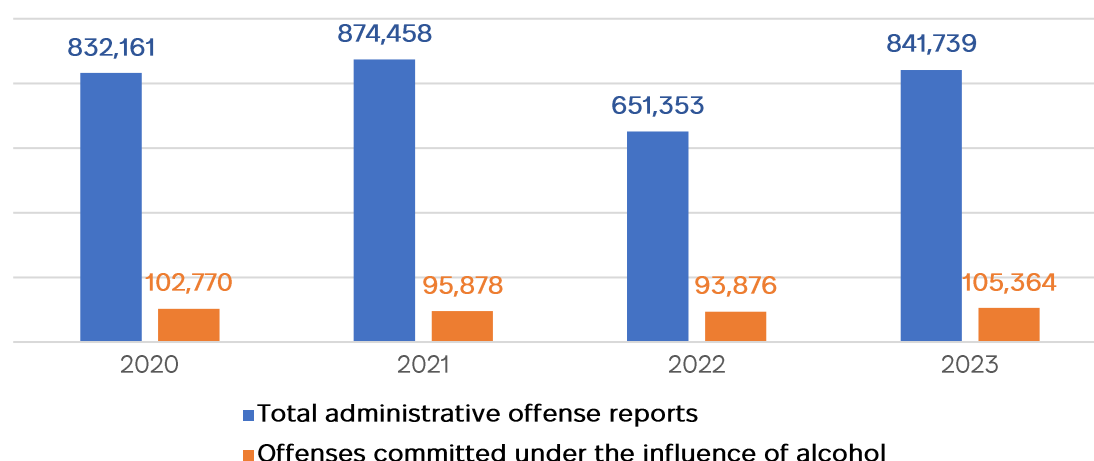
According to the NPU, **841,739** administrative offence reports (protocols) were drawn up in 2023, of these, **655,194** (78%) concerned offenses committed by males, **161,580** (19%) by females, and **24,965** (3%) by minors.

Administrative offenses committed under the influence of alcohol accounted for **105,364** cases, representing 12.5% of all administrative offense reports. The data analysis shows that the proportion of such offenses has remained relatively consistent over the past three years: 12.4% in 2020, 11% in 2021, 14.4% in 2022, and 12.5% in 2023.

Regarding data limitations, it is important to note that starting from 27 February 2022, a full or partial ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and alcohol-based substances was introduced in nearly all region centers. The ban remained in effect for a period ranging from 14 to 93 days.

Figure 24 provides data on administrative offenses committed under the influence of alcohol, as a share of the total number of administrative offense reports.

Fig. 24. Statistics on administrative offence reports for offences committed under the influence of alcohol



Source: NPU

Table 4 presents information on the reports filed for offenses committed under the influence of alcohol, following the articles of the CUAO.

Table 4. Information on administrative offence reports drawn up for offences committed under the influence of alcohol pursuant to the CUAO

Year of offense	Identified administrative offenses	Total	Number of administrative offence reports under the articles of the CUAO											
			130	%	173-2	%	174	%	177	%	180	%	Other	%
2020	Total reports	832,161	129,200	15	133,681	16.1	400	0.05	394	0.05	1,653	0.2	566,833	68.6
	Under the influence of alcohol	102,770	68,296	66.5	13,696	13.3	5	0.0	387	0.4	124	0.1	20,262	19.7
2021	Total reports	874,458	133,268	15.2	147,014	16.8	333	0.04	305	0.03	1,495	0.2	592,043	67.73
	Under the influence of alcohol	95,878	67,990	70.9	11,486	12.0	1	0.0	302	0.3	51	0.05	16,048	28.75
2022	Total reports	651,353	133,869	20.6	120,530	18.5	415	0.06	211	0.03	1,150	0.2	395,178	60.61
	Under the influence of alcohol	93,876	69,544	74.1	9,814	10.5	2	0.0	211	0.2	67	0.07	14,238	15.13
2023	Total reports	841,739	150,862	17.9	163,539	19.4	352	0.04	194	0.02	1,401	0.2	525,391	62.44
	Under the influence of alcohol	105,364	73,983	70.2	12,027	11.4	6	0.0	194	0.2	71	0.1	19,083	18.1

CUAO articles:

Article 130 – Operation motor vehicles or vessels by persons under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair their attention and reaction time

Article 173-2 – Committing domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an emergency protective order, or failure to notify the authorities of one's temporary place of residence

Article 174 – Discharge of firearms, cold weapons designed for throwing, pneumatic weapons, or devices for firing cartridges loaded with rubber or similarly non-lethal projectiles within populated areas or in unauthorized locations, or in violation of the established procedure

Article 177 –Purchase of illicitly distilled spirits and other home-produced strong alcoholic beverages

Article 180 – Inducing a minor to a state of intoxication

The total number of administrative offence reports issued by the NPU in 2023 for violations of Article 130 of the CUAO amounted to 150,862, of which **73,983** were committed under the influence of alcohol, accounting for 49% of all reports issued under this article.

The number of violations of Article 130 of the CUAO committed under the influence of alcohol by region is presented in [Annex 4](#) (based on annual reports from 13 regional departments of the NPU; data from other regions are not available).

Article 156 of the CUAO establishes liability for violations of regulations on the sale of beer, alcoholic beverages, low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products,

electronic cigarettes and liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products.

The number of detected violations of Article 156 of the CUAO by region is provided in [Annex 5](#) (according to annual reports from 9 regional departments of the NPU; data from other regions are not available).

According to the 2023 annual reports of the NPU, Ternopil region had the highest number of offenses recorded under this article.

Court decisions

First instance

In 2023:

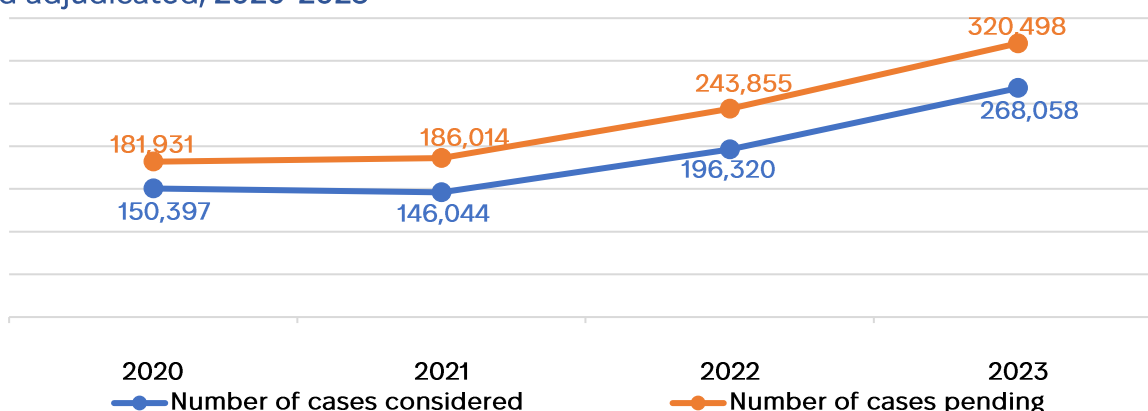
A total of **320,498** administrative offense cases under the CUAO Articles 130, 156, 156-2, 164-5, 172-20, 176, 177, 177-2, 178, 179, and 180 were pending before local general courts;

292,028 of these cases were received during the reporting period;

268,058 cases were considered, and decisions were issued regarding **268,125 individuals**.

Figure 25 shows the trends in the number of alcohol-related administrative offense cases that were pending and considered in 2020-2023. No violations under Article 129 of the CUAO were recorded during the reporting period.

Fig. 25. Trend in the number of alcohol-related administrative offence cases pending and adjudicated, 2020-2023



Source: Report of courts of first instance on the consideration of cases of administrative offenses for [2020](#), [2021](#), [2022](#), and [2023](#).

The number of cases considered in 2020-2023 under articles of the CUAO is provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Number of cases considered in 2020-2023, by article

CUAO Article	2020	2021	2022	2023
130	123,978	118,934	121,355	141,682
156	2,497	4,731	10,702	17,181
156-2	0	0	0	1
164-5	401	486	941	1,663
176	1	1	1	3
177	1	3	1	0
177-2	266	313	15	39
178	8,045	7,664	7,118	10,297
179	6	4	6	4
180	34	34	39	38

CUAO articles:

Article 130 – Operation motor vehicles or vessels by persons under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair their attention and reaction time

Article 156 – Violation of trade regulations regarding beer, alcoholic beverages, low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products

Article 156-2 – Violation of the established procedure for industrial processing, storage, transportation, or destruction of confiscated spirits, alcoholic beverages, or tobacco products

Article 164-5 – Storage or transportation of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products without excise stamps of the established format

Article 176 – Production and storage of illicitly distilled spirits and equipment for their production

Article 177 – Purchase of illicitly distilled spirits and other home-produced strong alcoholic beverages

Article 177-2 – Purchase, storage, or sale of counterfeit alcoholic beverages or tobacco products

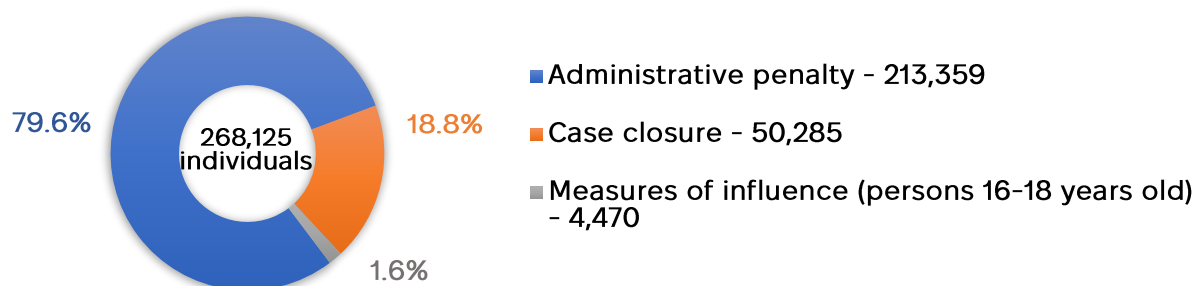
Article 178 – Consumption of beer, alcoholic or low-alcohol beverages in places prohibited by law, or appearing intoxicated in public places

Article 179 – Consumption of beer, alcoholic or low-alcohol beverages at the workplace

Article 180 – Inducing a minor to a state of intoxication

The number of cases considered under Article 130 of the CUAO in 2023 increased by 14.3% compared to 2020. The number of cases under Article 172-20 considered in 2022-2023 increased compared to 2020-2021 due to the introduction of martial law across the entire territory of Ukraine from 24 February 2022, which led to a rise in the number of military personnel as a result of mobilization measures. Figure 26 presents the outcomes of administrative offense cases and decisions issued in 2023.

Fig. 26. Outcomes of alcohol-related administrative offence cases and decisions taken in 2023



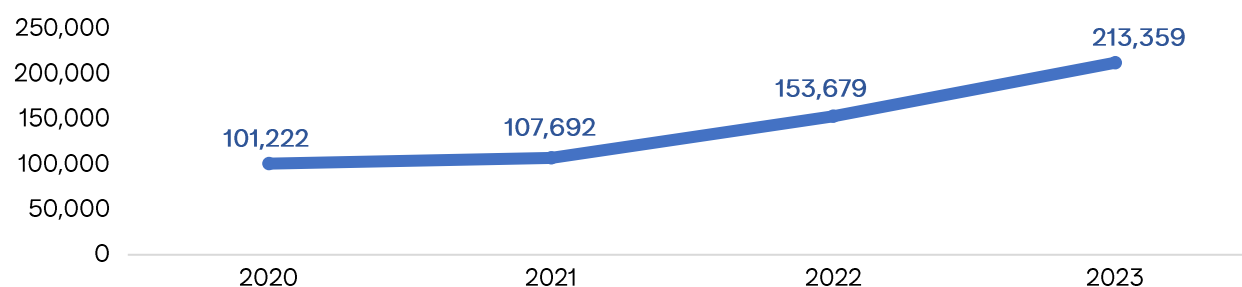
Source: Report of the Courts of First Instance on the Consideration of Administrative Offense Cases for [2023](#).

Note:

* Article 24-1 of the CUAO prescribes measures applicable to minors aged 16 to 18. These measures include an obligation to apologize to the victim (publicly or in another form); a warning; a reprimand or a severe reprimand; placement under the supervision of their parents or legal guardians, placement under the supervision of an educational or work group with their consent, or placement under the supervision of individual citizens upon their request.

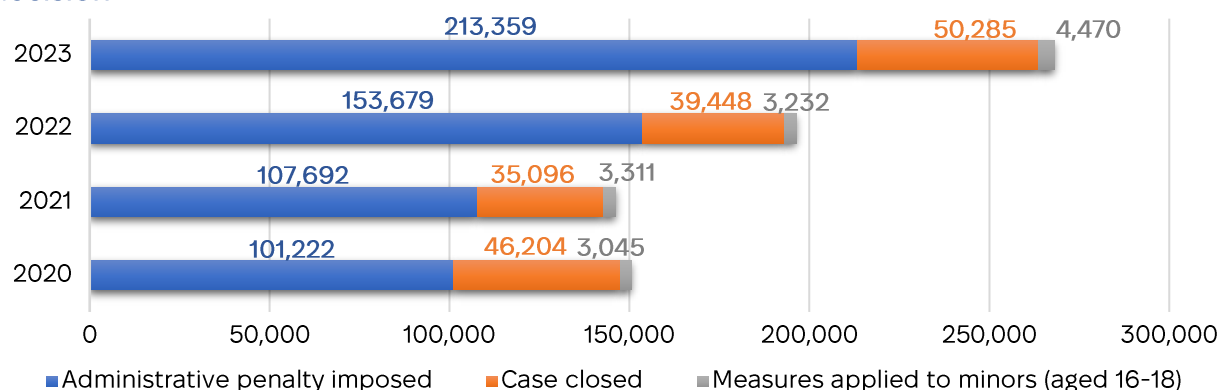
The decision to impose an administrative penalty is the most common outcome in court cases concerning alcohol-related administrative offenses. In 2023, such decisions accounted for 79.6% of all decisions in this category, as illustrated in Figure 27.

Fig. 27. Trend in the number of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed, 2016-2023



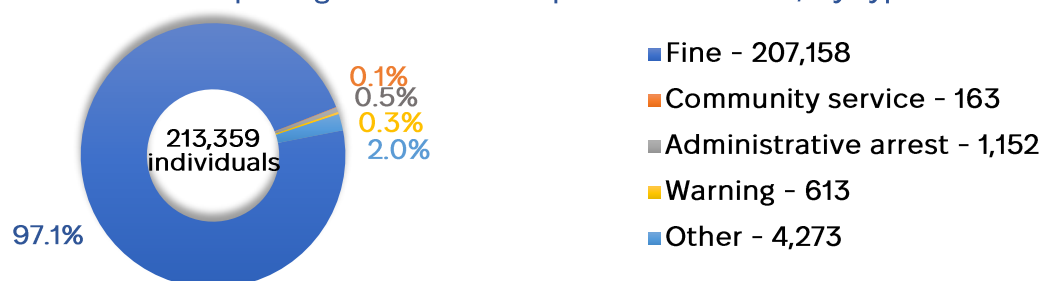
From 2020 to 2023, the number of individuals subject to administrative penalties showed an increasing trend (see Fig. 28).

Fig. 28. Number of persons whose cases were considered in 2020-2023, by court decision



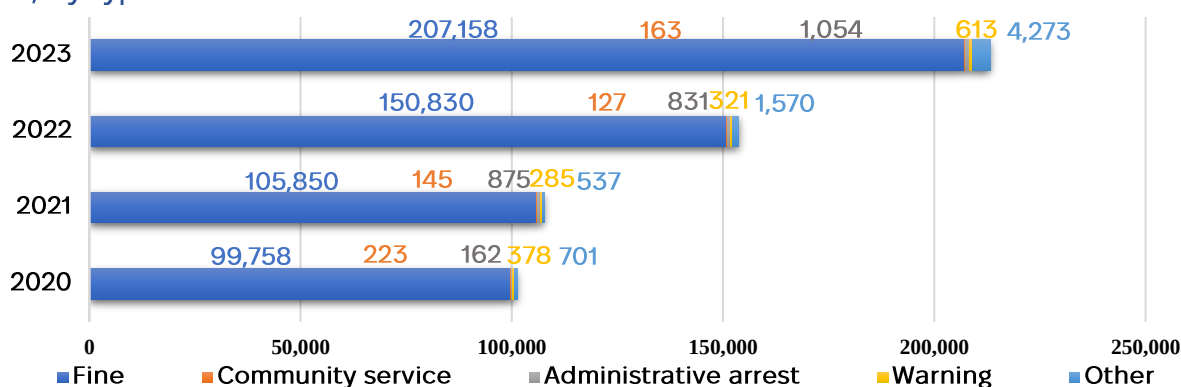
In 2023, 213,359 individuals were held administratively liable and subjected to an administrative penalty. The vast majority of these penalties were fines (97.1%). Figure 29 presents data on the number of decisions involving specific types of penalties.

Fig. 29. Decisions imposing administrative penalties in 2023, by type of sanction



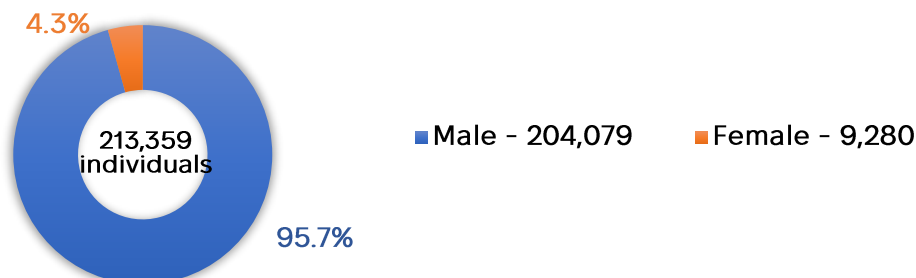
Between 2020 and 2023, fines remained the primary type of administrative penalty. The proportion of individuals subjected to fines steadily increased each year. However, in 2023, this share decreased in percentage terms due to a rise in the use of other types of penalties provided for in the CUAO (see Fig. 30).

Fig. 30. Number of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed in 2020-2023, by type of sanction



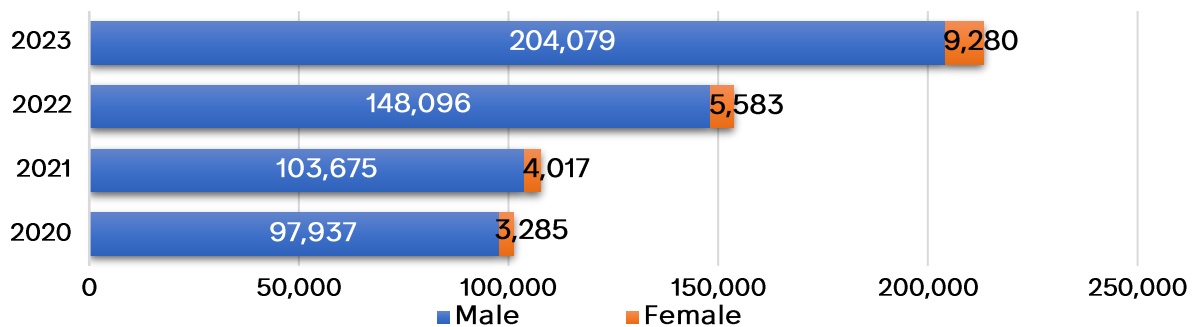
Of the total number of individuals held administratively liable, 95.7% were male, as shown in Figure 31.

Fig. 31. Profile of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed in 2023, by sex



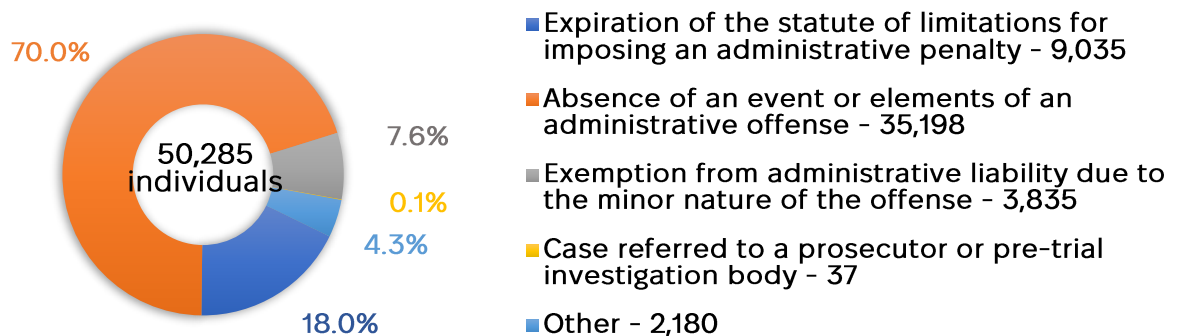
Between 2020 and 2023, the sex distribution among individuals held administratively liable remained nearly unchanged, with an average of 96.5% males and 3.5% females, as shown in Figure 32.

Fig. 32. Number of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed in 2020-2023, by sex



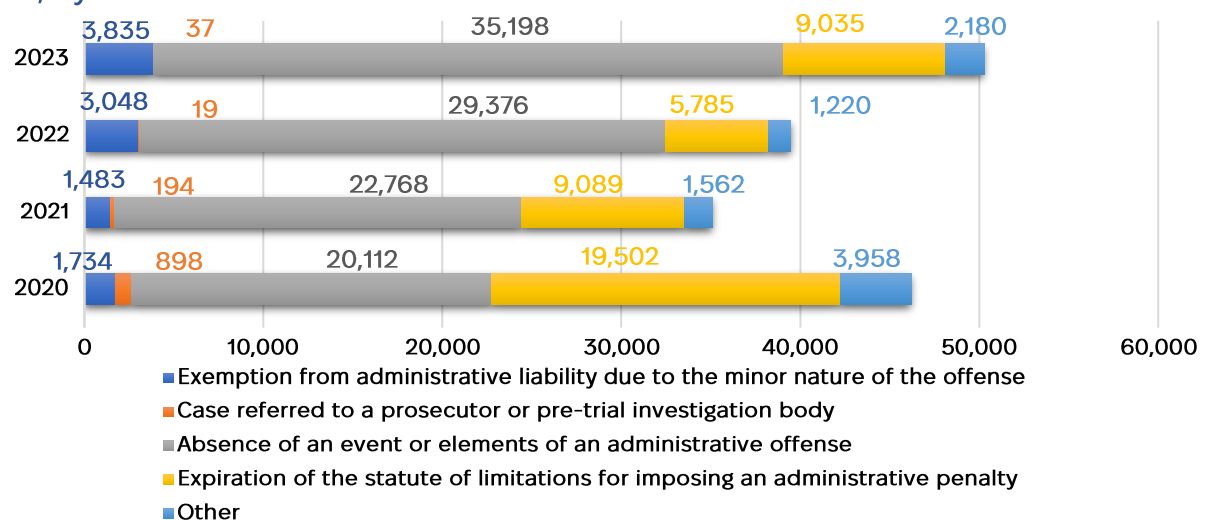
In 2023, administrative cases against **50,285 individuals** were closed. The reasons for case closure and the number of individuals concerned are presented in Figure 33. The main reason for case closure was the absence of an event or elements of an administrative offense, accounting for 70.0% of all closure reasons.

Fig. 33. Reasons for case closure in 2023



The share of individuals whose cases were closed due to the absence of an event or elements of an administrative offense remained the highest during 2020-2023, averaging 63.2% (see Fig. 34).

Fig. 34. Number of persons for whom a decision to close the case was taken in 2020-2023, by reason for closure



Source: Report of the Courts of First Instance on the Consideration of Administrative Offense Cases for [2020](#), [2021](#), [2022](#), and [2023](#).

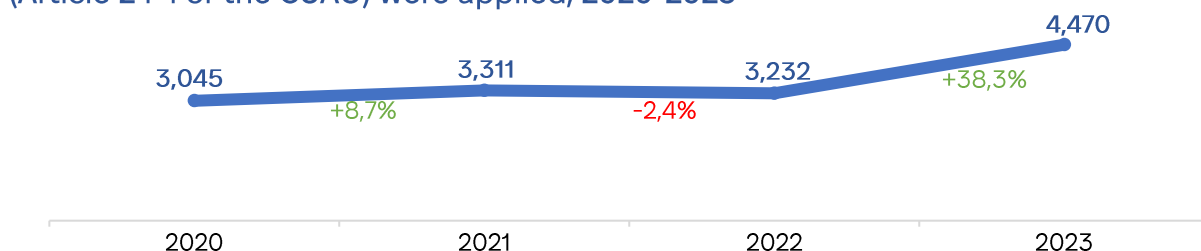
According to the CUAO ([Part 2, Article 13](#)), individuals aged 16 to 18 who commit administrative offenses specified in the articles listed at the beginning of this section are subject to administrative liability on general grounds.

However, considering the nature of the offense and the personality of the offender, such individuals may be subject to corrective measures as provided in Article 24-1 of the CUAO, including:

1. An obligation to apologize to the victim publicly or in another form;
2. A warning;
3. A reprimand or a severe reprimand;
4. Placement of the minor under the supervision of parents or guardians, or under the supervision of a teaching staff or workforce with their consent, or under the supervision of individual citizens upon their request.

In 2023, decisions were made to apply such corrective measures under Article 24-1 to **4,470 individuals** aged 16 to 18 (1.7% of the total number of individuals whose cases were considered) (see Fig. 35).

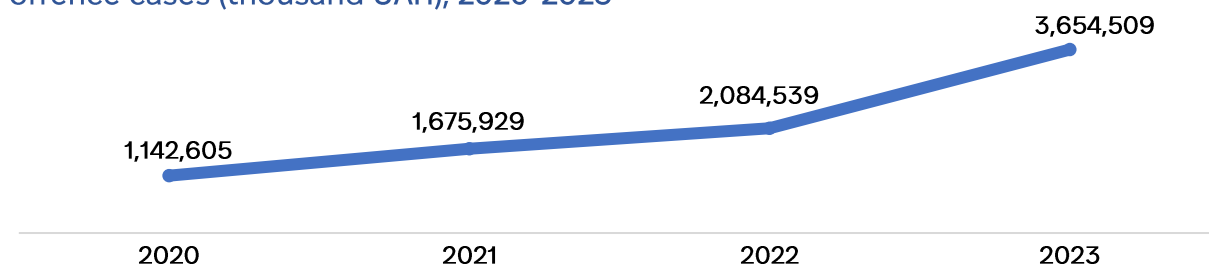
Fig. 35. Trend in the number of persons aged 16-18 for whom measures of influence (Article 24-1 of the CUAO) were applied, 2020-2023



Source: Report of the Courts of First Instance on the Consideration of Administrative Offense Cases for [2020](#), [2021](#), [2022](#), and [2023](#).

The total amount of fines imposed by court decisions in administrative offense cases in 2023 was UAH **3,654,509,724** (an average of UAH 17,641.2 per person) (see Fig. 36).

Fig. 36. Trend in the total amount of fines imposed by court decision in administrative offence cases (thousand UAH), 2020-2023

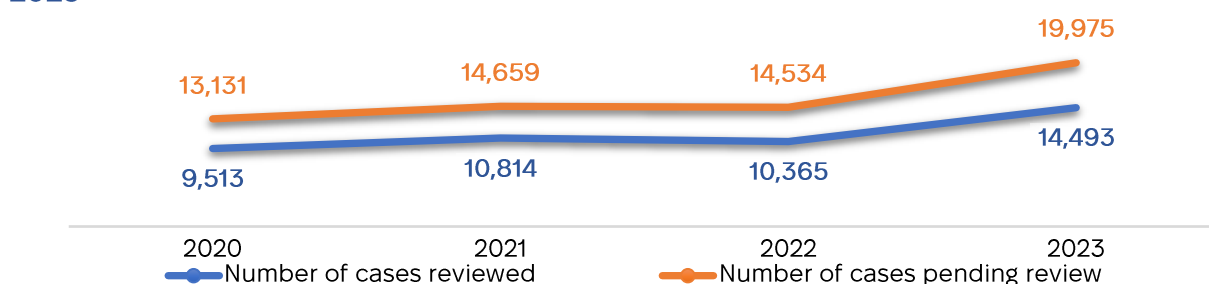


Source: Report of the Courts of First Instance on the Consideration of Administrative Offense Cases for [2020](#), [2021](#), [2022](#), and [2023](#).

Alcohol-related administrative offense cases reviewed on appeal

The changes in the number of administrative offense cases related to alcohol that were reviewed on appeal during 2020-2023 by article of the CUAO is presented in Fig. 37.

Fig. 37. Trend in the number of administrative offence cases reviewed on appeal, 2020-2023

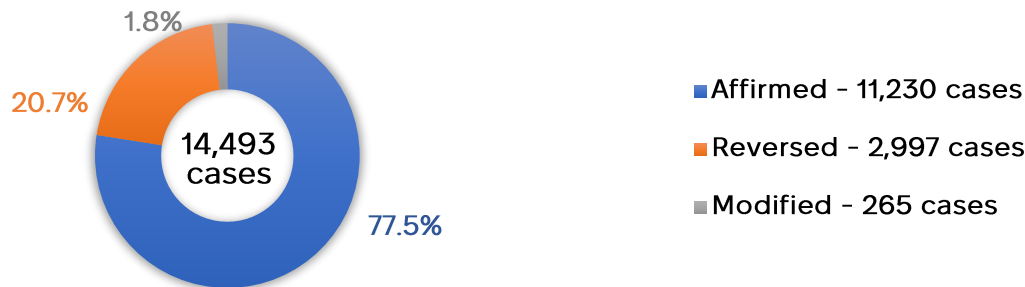


Source: Report of the Courts of Appeal on the Review of Appeals in Administrative Offense Cases for 2020-2023.

The number of reviewed appeals in administrative offense cases in 2023 increased by 52.1% compared to 2020.

In 2023, the largest share of outcomes for reviewed appeals involved affirming the decision of the first-instance court, accounting for 77.5% of all reviewed cases. Figure 38 presents the outcomes of appeals reviewed by the courts of appeal in 2023.

Fig. 38. Outcomes of administrative offense appeals reviewed by courts of appeal, 2023



6.2. CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Unified report on criminal offenses	Prosecutor General's Office	Form No. 1 (monthly), approved by Order of the Prosecutor General No. 299, dated 30.06.2020, in agreement with the State Statistics Service	Annually
Report on criminal offenses subject to pre-trial investigation by the bodies (units) of the National Police of Ukraine, including the offenders and the victims	NPU	Form No. 209	On request

The legislation of Ukraine on criminal liability is the Criminal Code of Ukraine (CCU), which is based on the [Constitution of Ukraine](#) and the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

[Annex 6](#) provides a list of articles of the CCU that stipulate liability for alcohol-related offenses.

It is important to note that, under **Article 67**, Section XI of the General Part of the CCU, committing a criminal offense while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicating substances constitutes an aggravating circumstance. In other words, if an individual commits a criminal offense while intoxicated with alcohol, the punishment will be more severe than for committing the same offense while sober.

Offenses committed under the influence of alcohol

At the request of the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, NPU provided data on criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol.

According to Subparagraph 13 of Paragraph 1 of Article 67 of the CCU, the commission of a criminal offense by an individual who is intoxicated with alcohol or under the influence of drugs or other intoxicating substances is considered an aggravating circumstance.

Figure 39 shows the yearly changes in the number of criminal offenses committed and the number of individuals who committed them while under the influence of alcohol.

Fig. 39. Trend in the number of criminal offences committed and the number of offenders under the influence of alcohol

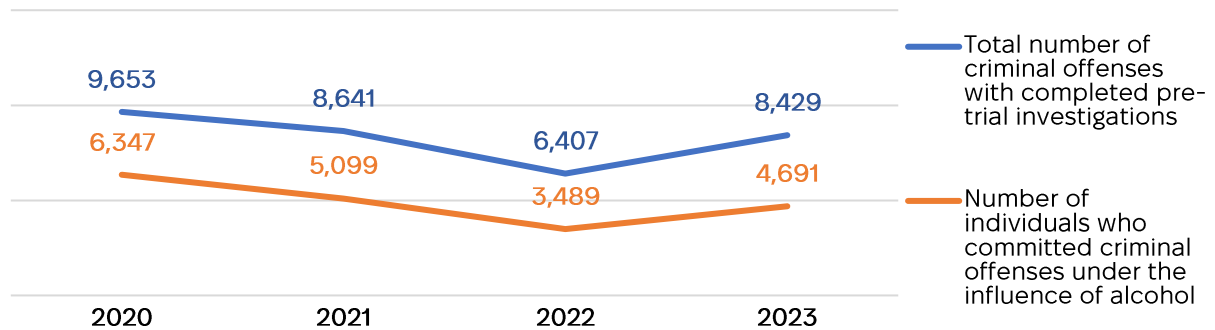


Table 6. Types of criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol, by year

CCU Article	Type of offense	2020	2021	2022	2023
115	Murder (or attempted murder)	528	478	419	500
121	Intended grievous bodily injury	565	485	455	456
126-1	Domestic violence	480	570	332	432
152	Rape	102	65	40	72
185-187	Criminal offences against property (total), including:	2,761	2,004	1,191	1,260
185	Theft	2,166	1,588	882	1,060
186	Robbery	437	313	256	146
187	Brigandism	158	103	53	54
263	Unlawful handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives	74	69	84	125
286 and 286-1	Violation of traffic safety rules or operation of transport by drivers Violation of traffic safety rules or operation of transport by persons driving under the influence	640	903	782	922
296	Hooliganism	413	333	224	280
	Other	4,090	3,734	2,880	4,382

Table 7 provides information on criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol, in accordance with the CCU, broken down by sex.

Table 7. Criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol by sex, according to the CCU

Year of offense	Total number of criminal proceedings with completed pre-trial investigation	Number of individuals who committed offenses while under the influence of alcohol	Of which*:		
			Male	Female	Minors
2020	9,653	6,347	5,720	503	124
2021	8,641	5,099	4,385	362	47
2022	6,407	3,489	2,721	177	31
2023	8,429	4,691	3,652	274	47

*Data on the number of individuals who committed an offense under Article 286-1 of the CCU while under the influence of alcohol is not available.

A sharp decline in the number of individuals who committed criminal offenses while under the influence of alcohol in 2022 may be attributed to the military actions in Ukraine, the introduction of temporary bans on alcohol sales, and the mobilization of the male population. In 2023, the number of such individuals increased, although it did not return to the pre-war levels of 2020 and 2021.

Information on the number of registered offenses and the individuals who committed them (Fig. 40), the results of pre-trial investigations of closed cases (Fig. 41), and the number of victims (Fig. 42) is available only for violations of Article 286-1 of the CCU.

Over the past 2 years, the number of offenses under Article 286-1 of the CCU has increased by 56%.

Fig. 40. Trend in criminal offences under Article 286-1 of the CCU, by year

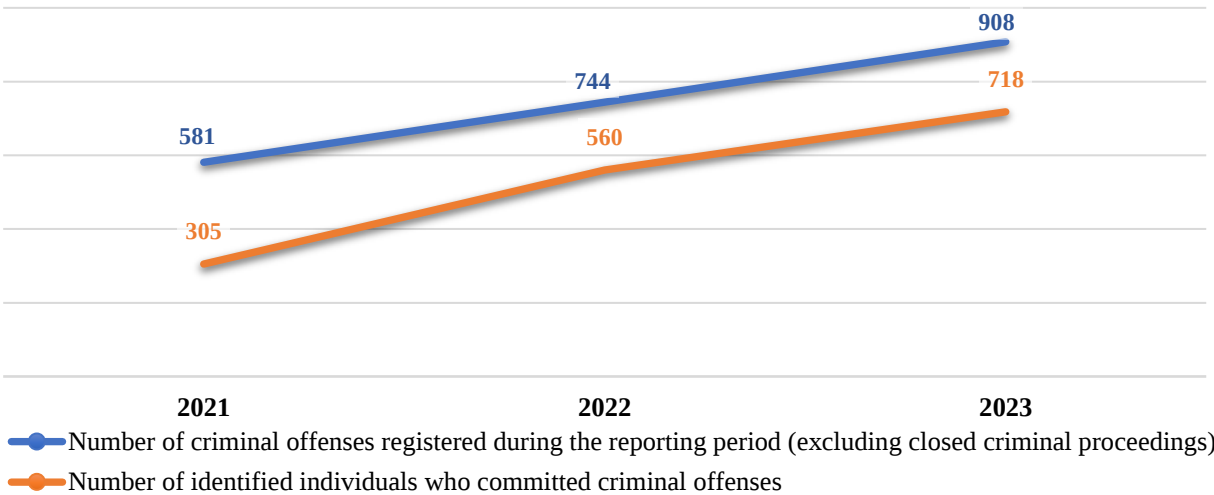


Fig. 41. Outcomes of pre-trial investigations in closed criminal cases under Article 286-1 of the CCU, 2021-2023

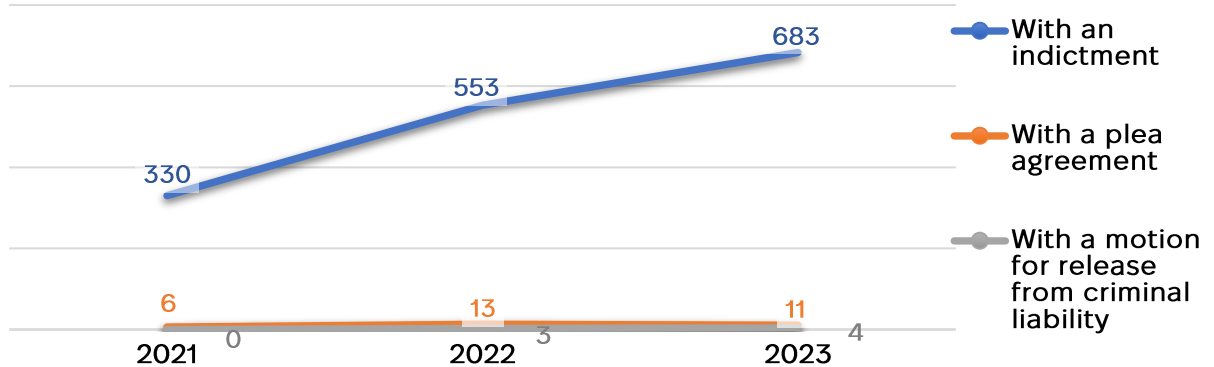
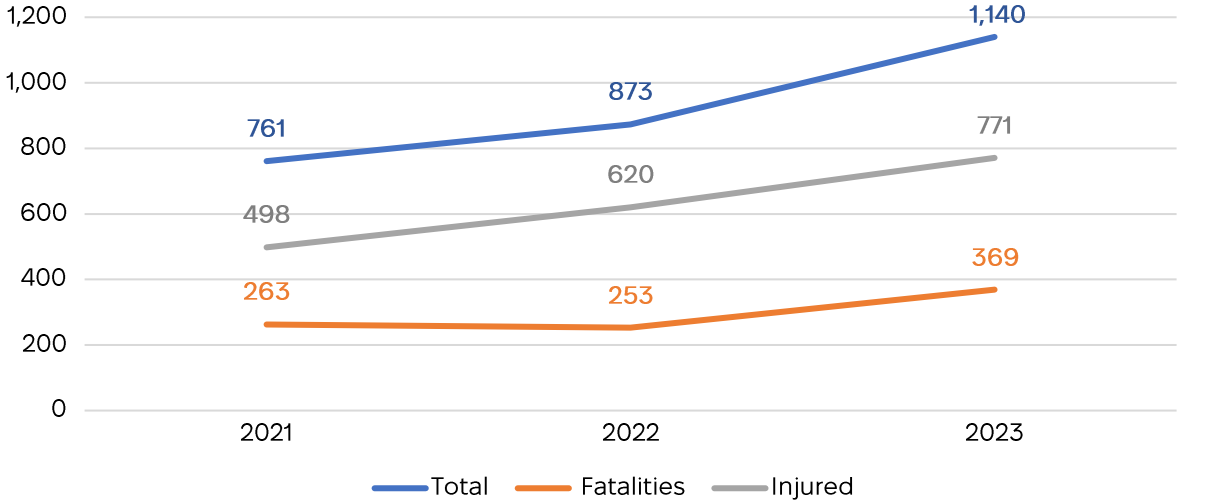
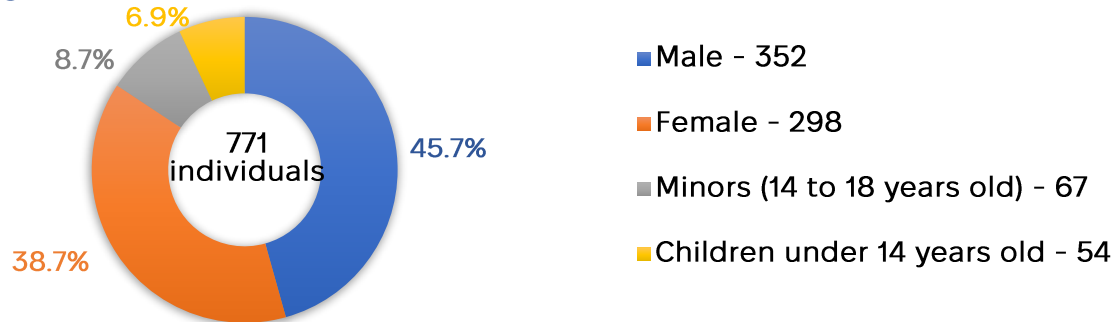


Fig. 42. Number of victims in offences under Article 286-1 of the CCU, by year



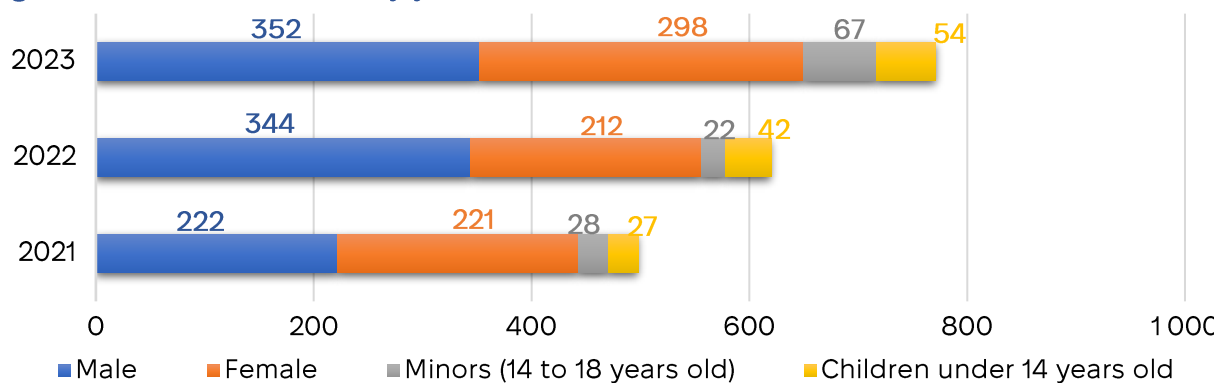
A total of 771 individuals were recorded as victims in 2023. Their characteristics are shown in Figure 43.

Fig. 43. Number of victims in 2023



A year-by-year breakdown of victims is shown in Figure 44. Notably, the number of victims among minors increased in 2023.

Fig. 44. Number of victims, by year

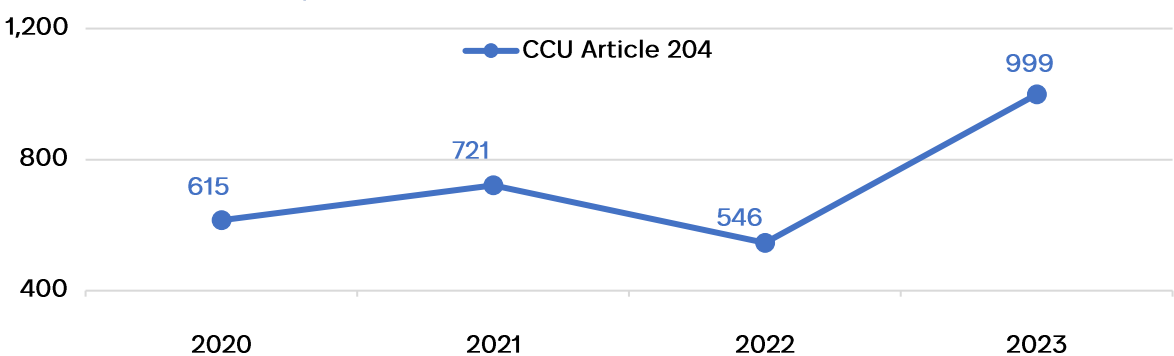


Alcohol-related offenses

In 2023, Ukrainian authorities **registered 999 criminal offenses related to alcohol** under Article 204 of the CCU (Illegal manufacturing, storage, sale or transportation for the purpose of sale of excisable goods). Notices of suspicion were served to **352** individuals.

An analysis of the trend in offenses from 2020 to 2023 (Figure 45) under Article 204 of the CCU reveals that the number of registered offenses is on an upward trend.

Fig. 45. Trend in the total number of recorded alcohol-related criminal offences under Article 204 of the CCU, 2020-2023



Source: Unified Report on Criminal Offenses for 2020-2023

An analysis of the trend in the number of registered alcohol-related criminal offenses from 2020 to 2023, by type of offense, shows that:

- In 2022, there was a decrease in registered criminal offenses under Article 204 of the CCU as a direct result of russia's full-scale invasion and the resulting temporary ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages;
- Excluding 2022, the number of criminal offenses in the alcohol-related field shows an increasing trend.

Consideration of cases in court

Since the available information on the number of court cases heard and the number of individuals convicted for committing criminal offenses while under the influence of alcohol or for other alcohol-related crimes is incomplete, there are significant difficulties in properly interpreting this data. The available statistical data is limited to only two articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine: Article 204 (Illegal manufacturing, storage, sale or transportation for the purpose of sale of excisable goods) and Article 286-1 (Violation of traffic safety rules or operation of transport by persons driving under the influence)

This fragmented information does not allow for a full assessment of offenses related to alcohol consumption and can lead to distorted conclusions and analytical assessments.

7. ADDRESSING ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Response letter from the State Tax Service of Ukraine	State Tax Service of Ukraine	-	On request
Official website of the Bureau of Economic Security	Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine	-	Annually

According to the Resolution No. 1200 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 18 December 2018, "On the Establishment of the State Tax Service of Ukraine and the State Customs Service of Ukraine," the State Tax Service of Ukraine (STSU) and the State Customs Service of Ukraine were created through the reorganization of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine by way of demerger.

The functions of the STSU include the ongoing implementation of control and inspection measures targeting business entities engaged in the production, storage, and sale of alcoholic beverages. These responsibilities are stipulated by Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine No. 481/95-BP of 19 December 1995, "On State Regulation of the Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Spirit Distillates, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco Products, Liquids Used in Electronic Cigarettes, and Fuel" (hereinafter – Law No. 481/95- BP) and by the STSU Charter.

Summary of measures taken to combat the illicit alcohol trade

The number of inspections conducted by the STSU by year is shown in Figure 46, while Figure 47 presents the number of licenses revoked as a result of these inspections, by year.

Fig. 46. Number of inspections conducted by the STSU, by year

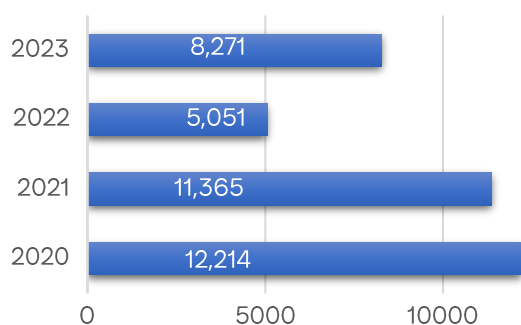


Fig. 47. Number of licences revoked following inspections, by year

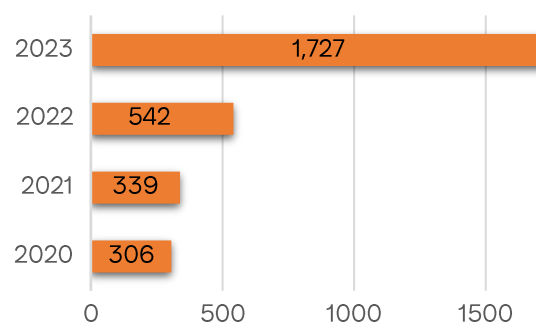
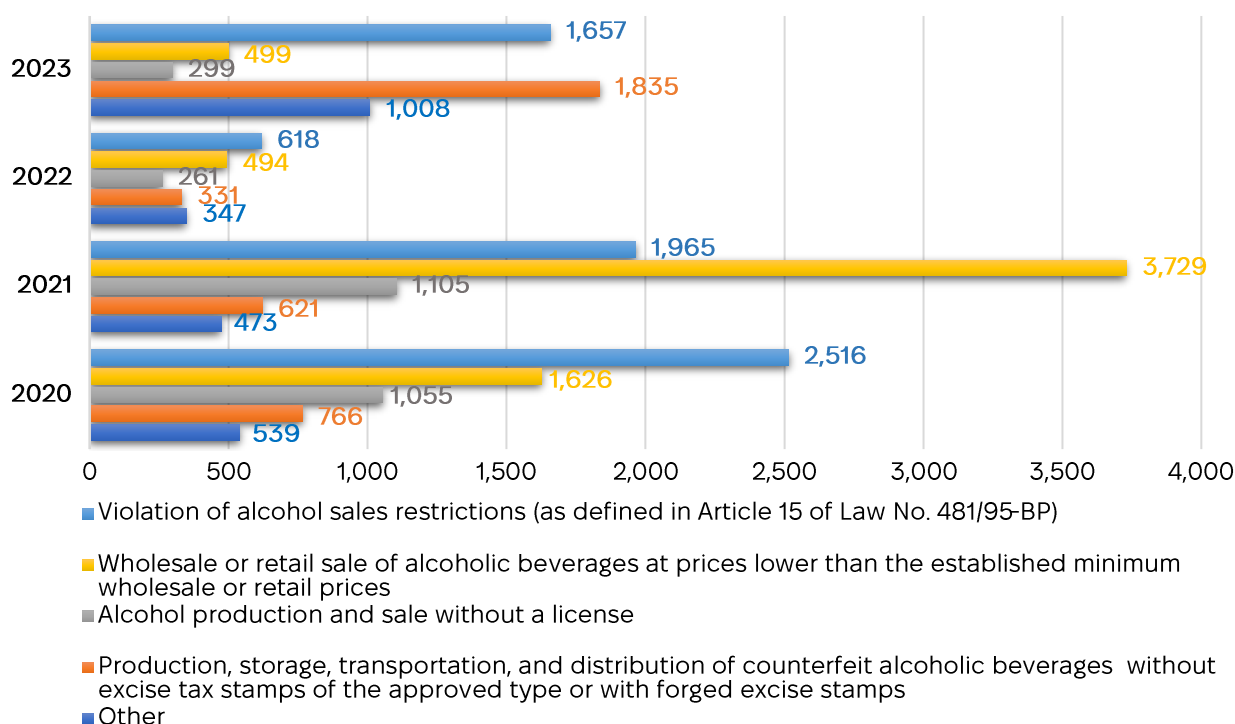


Figure 48 shows the number of violations identified during inspections, categorized by type.

Fig. 48. Number of detected violations following inspections, by type



In 2023, the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine (BESU) issued 59 recommendations concerning the blocking of websites and the risks of budget losses in the excisable goods market. Based on the recommendations submitted by the BESU to the National Center for Operational and Technical Management of Electronic Communication Networks of Ukraine and the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, the activities of over 450 websites were blocked in 2023. These websites were used to sell alcoholic and tobacco products online without excise stamps or the appropriate licenses.

According to data from the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), the number of offenses committed by individuals under the influence of alcohol has been steadily increasing

7.1. SEIZURE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Information source (of the report)	Responsible authority (institution)	Form No.	Data collection frequency
Annual reports of the Main Departments of the National Police in the regions and the city of Kyiv	Main Departments of the National Police in the regions and the city of Kyiv	-	Annually
Response letter from the BESU	BESU	-	On request

According to the annual reports of the Main Departments of the National Police in the regions and the city of Kyiv, officers carry out inspections of establishments that sell excisable goods and have the authority to seize such products. Table 8 shows the volume of seized alcoholic beverages in the Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Rivne, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia regions. Data from other regions are not available.

Table 8. Volume of seized alcoholic beverages, by region (liters)

Donetsk region	178,356
Dnipropetrovsk region	31,935
Rivne region	11,138
Kherson region	7,608
Zaporizhzhia region	742

It should be noted that a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and alcohol-based substances is in effect in the Donetsk region. This ban was enacted by the commander of the Khortytsia Operational-Strategic Group of Forces on 15 March 2022, and will remain in force for the duration of martial law.

In the Donetsk region, police officers were stationed at Nova Poshta delivery branches. As a result, 1,693 incidents were recorded in the unified police database, including 686 cases involving the seizure of alcoholic beverages. Additionally, checkpoints have been set up in the Donetsk region, where 1,134 cases of transporting spirits and liqueurs without the required documentation were identified. A total of 178,356 liters of illicit alcoholic beverages – worth over UAH 14.8 million – were seized.

According to the BESU, in 2023 its detectives seized excisable goods linked to the illicit alcohol trade. The total volume of seized alcohol-containing liquids (ethyl alcohol, spirits, and liqueurs) amounted to **592.37 tons**.

Summary conclusion

Since February 2022, Ukraine has been at war due to the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation. As a result of the armed aggression, parts of the country's territory are temporarily occupied, active hostilities continue in certain regions, and the entire country, including its civilian population, is subjected to shelling. A significant part of the country's population has left the country or relocated from areas of active hostilities to safer regions, resulting in a large number of internally displaced persons. This situation, along with an overall deterioration of the population's mental health, a decline in economic well-being, the loss of state control over part of the territory, and other factors, affects the alcohol situation in the country. This calls for significantly greater attention to the analysis of current alcohol-related trends.

The latest data on the consumption of various substances (alcohol, tobacco, and drugs) among 15-17-year-old students were obtained in 2019 as part of the [ESPAD](#) project. A corresponding study was conducted in 2024, and its results will be presented in the next report.

According to data from a WHO [sociological survey](#), 49.2% of current alcohol consumers engage in problematic drinking patterns, specifically having experienced episodes of heavy drinking (64% of them are male and 36% are female). Regular episodes of heavy drinking (at least once a month) are reported by 15.9% of respondents. 48.3% of alcohol consumers reported using some form of untaxed alcohol: 42.9% used home-produced alcoholic beverages, 11.4% used imported alcohol, and 0.7% consumed surrogate alcohol (not intended for human consumption).

According to the same survey, consumption of home-produced alcohol is more common among rural residents (55.7%) than urban residents (36.7%). The respondents' place of residence is reported as of before February 24, 2022, i.e., before the start of the full-scale war on the territory of Ukraine.

According to the official statistical reporting form for 2023, the total number of individuals with alcohol-induced mental and behavioral disorders who were registered for follow-up care during the reporting year was **441,862**. Treatment was provided to 136,804 individuals with alcohol-induced mental and behavioral disorders. Most were treated on an outpatient basis (72.2%), while 27.7% received inpatient care. The remaining 0.1% underwent compulsory treatment in correctional facilities.

Among those who received treatment, 76.0% (104,013 individuals) were aged over 36, 23.9% (32,789 individuals) were aged 15-35, and 0.1% (2 individuals) were children aged 0-17.

Currently, it is impossible to fully assess alcohol-related mortality at the national level – both mortality directly caused by consumption (e.g. acute intoxication) and indirectly related mortality (e.g. violence, road traffic accidents, injuries, etc.). This is due to an imperfect surveillance system for mortality, insufficient material and technical support, and the state of martial law. Given the situation that has arisen due to the full-scale military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of the Law of Ukraine No. 2115-IX "On the Protection of the Interests of Reporting Entities and Other Documents during Martial Law or a State of War" and the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 263 dated 12 March 2022, "Certain Issues of Ensuring the Functioning of Information and Communication Systems, Electronic Communication Systems, and Public Electronic Registers under Martial Law," it is currently impossible for the territorial bodies of the State Statistics Service to obtain the full set of administrative data required to compile demographic statistics, including mortality data.

The compilation of statistical information on population estimates (from 1 January, 2023), and on natural population change, including mortality (from 2022), has been suspended.

As a result, data on the number of deaths from alcohol-induced mental and behavioral disorders as well as deaths from external causes related to alcohol use – administered by the State Statistics Service – are not included in this report.

According to data from forensic medicine offices in regions and the city of Kyiv, in 2023, alcohol was detected in the biological samples of 18,144 deceased individuals.

Due to ongoing hostilities across most of Luhansk region, the forensic medicine office is not currently conducting examinations there.

Administrative offenses committed under the influence of alcohol account for **105,364** administrative reports (12.5% of all administrative offenses). The number of administrative reports filed for such offenses has remained stable from 2020 to 2023, averaging 12.5%.

The largest share of administrative protocols in 2023 for offenses committed under the influence of alcohol were issued under Article 130 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CUAO), which pertains to operating a vehicle while intoxicated. Specifically, 70.2% of such reports were filed under Article 130. This highlights a serious problem with road safety compliance and the need for stricter enforcement.

Additionally, a significant portion – 11.4% – of alcohol-related administrative offenses involved cases of domestic violence, recorded under Article 173-2 of the CUAO.

The total number of administrative reports filed by the National Police of Ukraine in 2023 for violations of Article 130 of the CUAO (operation motor vehicles or vessels by persons under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair their attention and reaction time) was 150,862. Of these, 73,983 were related to alcohol intoxication, accounting for 49% of all administrative reports filed under this article.

In 2023, out of 8,429 criminal cases in which the pre-trial investigations were completed, 4,691 individuals had committed criminal offenses while under the influence of alcohol.

In the same year, violations of Article 286-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine resulted in 1,140 victims, including 369 fatalities and 771 individuals who sustained injuries of varying severity.

Although the number of inspections conducted by the State Tax Service (STSU) on establishments selling excisable goods (including alcohol) decreased during the war, the number of revoked licenses for the sale of excisable goods increased by 319% in the reporting year compared to 2022, and by 509% compared to 2021.

The results of monitoring the alcohol landscape in Ukraine in 2023 indicate that the problem of alcohol consumption remains relevant, poses serious challenges, and requires a comprehensive approach to overcome these negative trends.

ANNEX. 1 Statistics on diagnosis Q86.0 (ICD-10), 2023

Region	Newly diagnosed	Previously diagnosed individuals who received care
Vinnytsia Region	1	1
Volyn Region	13	21
Dnipropetrovsk Region	0	1
Donetsk Region	Data not available	
Zhytomyr Region	9	19
Zakarpattia Region	1	5
Zaporizhzhia Region	Data not available	
Ivano-Frankivsk Region	1	1
Kyiv City	1	4
Kyiv Region	4	6
Kirovohrad Region	1	1
Luhansk Region	Data not available	
Lviv Region	2	2
Mykolaiv Region	4	4
Odesa Region	1	1
Poltava Region	4	4
Rivne Region	8	17
Sumy Region	1	1
Ternopil Region	2	2
Kharkiv Region	Data not available	
Kherson Region	5	5
Khmelnyskyi Region	6	17
Cherkasy Region	2	2
Chernivtsi Region	Data not available	
Chernihiv Region	25	28

**ANNEX. 2 Number of forensic medical examinations and their results in 2023,
by region**

Region	Total number of examinations	Number of positive results	Percentage of positive results
Vinnytsia region	2,459	719	29.2%
Volyn region	627	617	98.4%
Dnipropetrovsk region	24,696	3,589	14.5%
Donetsk region	21	17	81.0%
Zhytomyr region	25	6	24.0%
Zakarpattia region	2,349	781	33.2%
Zaporizhzhia region	8,391	1,136	13.5%
Ivano-Frankivsk region	1,524	18	1.2%
Kyiv city	28	5	17.9%
Kyiv region	88	41	46.6%
Kirovohrad region	825	800	97.0%
Luhansk region	0	0	0%
Lviv region	942	915	97.1%
Mykolaiv region	31	31	100%
Odesa region	1,419	1,384	97.5%
Poltava region	1,172	1,152	98.3%
Rivne region	523	523	100%
Sumy region	2,406	906	37.7%
Ternopil region	27	27	100%
Kharkiv region	2,739	2,701	98.6%
Kherson region	1,574	1,561	99.2%
Khmelnyskyi region	207	195	94.2%
Cherkasy region	2,254	482	21.4%
Chernivtsi region	Data not available	440	-
Chernihiv region	2,347	98	4.2%

ANNEX. 3 Articles of the CUAO providing liability for alcohol-related offenses

CUAO Article	Type of offense	Penalty
129 Allowing persons to operate motor vehicles or vessels while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair attention and reaction time, or without the legal right to operate a vehicle	(Part 1) Allowing persons to operate vehicles or vessels while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants, or while affected by medications that impair attention and reaction time, or without the legal right to drive.	A fine from UAH 425 (calculated as twenty-five non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens ¹)
	(Part 2) Allowing a person without the legal right to drive to operate a vehicle.	A fine of UAH 340 (twenty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens)
	(Part 3) Allowing individuals under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair attention and reaction time to operate sea, river, small, sports vessels, or personal watercraft.	A fine of UAH 17,000 (one thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens)
130 Operation motor vehicles or vessels by persons under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair their attention and reaction time	(Part 1) Operation motor vehicles by persons under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair attention and reaction time; as well as transferring control of a vehicle to a person under such influence; and refusal by the driver to undergo, following established procedures, an examination for intoxication by alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or for use of medications that impair attention and reaction time.	For drivers: a fine of UAH 17,000 (one thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) with a one-year disqualification from operating vehicles AND For other persons: a fine of UAH 17,000 (one thousand tax-free minimum incomes of citizens).
	(Part 2) Repeated commission within one year of any violation provided for in Part 1 of this Article.	For drivers: a fine of UAH 34,000 (two thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) with disqualification from operating vehicles for three years, and with or without paid confiscation of the vehicle; OR Administrative arrest for ten days with disqualification from operating vehicles for three years, and with or without paid confiscation of the vehicle. AND For other persons: a fine of UAH 34,000 (two thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with or without paid confiscation of the vehicle; OR Administrative arrest for ten days, with or without paid confiscation of the vehicle.
	(Part 3) Actions specified in part one of this article, committed by a person who	For drivers: a fine of UAH 51,000 (three thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens)

¹ Translator's note: The non-taxable minimum income of citizens is a fixed conditional unit used in Ukrainian legislation for calculating fines and other financial penalties. As of 2025, it equals UAH 17.

	has been twice administratively penalized within one year for operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or medications that impair attention and reaction time, or for refusing to undergo, following established procedure, an examination for intoxication by alcohol, drugs, other intoxicating substances, or for use of medications that impair attention and reaction time.	with disqualification from operating vehicles for ten years and confiscation of the vehicle owned privately by the offender; OR Administrative arrest for fifteen days with disqualification from operating vehicles for ten years and confiscation of the vehicle owned privately by the offender. AND for other persons: a fine of UAH 51,000 (three thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) with confiscation of the vehicle privately owned by the offender, OR Administrative arrest for fifteen days with confiscation of the vehicle, privately owned by the offender.
	(Part 4) The consumption of alcohol, drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, or medicinal products based on them (except those included in an officially approved first aid kit or prescribed by a healthcare professional) by a person who was operating a vehicle, following a road traffic accident involving that person. Or after the vehicle was stopped at the request of a police officer, but before a medical examination was conducted by an authorized person to determine alcohol, drug, or other intoxication, or the use of medicinal products that impair attention and reaction time, or before a decision was made to exempt the person from such an examination.	For drivers: a fine of UAH 34,000 (two thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), OR Administrative arrest for fifteen days with disqualification from operating vehicles for three years, AND For other persons: a fine of UAH 34,000 (two thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), OR Administrative arrest for fifteen days.
	(Part 5) Operation river, sea, small, or sports vessels, or personal watercraft while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, other intoxicants, or medications that impair attention and reaction time; as well as transferring control of a vessel to a person who is under such influence, and also the refusal by persons operating such vessels to undergo, following the established procedure, an examination for being under the influence	A fine of UAH 17,000 (one thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) OR Community service for forty to sixty hours OR Administrative arrest for ten days with disqualification from operating all types of watercraft for one to three years
	(Part 6) The actions provided for in Part 5 of this article, when committed by persons without the legal right to operate river, sea, small, or sports vessels, or personal watercraft.	A fine of UAH 25,500 (one thousand five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) OR Administrative arrest for 10 to 15 days.

	(Part 7) Consumption of alcohol, drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, or medicinal products based on them (except those included in an officially approved first aid kit or prescribed by a healthcare professional) by a person operating a river, sea, small or recreational vessel, or a personal watercraft, after an accident involving such person, or after the vessel has been stopped at the request of a police officer or another official authorized by law, and before a medical examination is conducted by an authorized person to determine the presence of alcohol, drug, or other intoxication, or the use of medicinal products that impair attention and reaction time, or before a decision is made to exempt the person from such examination.	For persons who have the right to operate river, sea, small, or sports vessels, or personal watercraft: A fine of UAH 20,400 (one thousand two hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) with disqualification from operating all types of watercraft for three years AND For other persons: A fine of UAH 20,400 (one thousand two hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens)
156 Violation of trade regulations regarding beer, alcoholic beverages, low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products	(Part 1) Retail or wholesale sale of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, or electronic cigarette liquids without excise stamps or bearing counterfeit excise stamps.	A fine ranging from UAH 3,400 to UAH 10,200 (equivalent to two hundred to six hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of the articles of trade and the proceeds obtained from their sale.
	(Part 2) Violation by an employee of a retail or food service establishment of the rules for the sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products, namely: sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products on premises or in areas prohibited by law, or in other places designated by a decision of the relevant local self-government body as places where the retail sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products is prohibited; or sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products via vending machines or by persons under the age of 18; or sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-	A fine ranging from UAH 6,800 to UAH 13,600 (four hundred to eight hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).

	alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products to persons under the age of 18; or sale of tobacco products in packages containing fewer than 20 cigarettes or cigars, the sale of single cigarettes (except for cigars); or sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages, or table wines at times of day prohibited by a decision of the relevant local self-government body.	
	(Part 3) The sale of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco products by hand, from portable retail outlets, or within premises or on territories where such sale is prohibited by law.	A fine ranging from UAH 6,800 to UAH 13,600 (four hundred to eight hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of the articles of trade and the proceeds obtained from their sale.
	(Part 4) The actions specified in Part 1 or Part 3 of this Article, committed by a person who has been subjected to an administrative penalty for the same violations within one year.	
156-2 Violation of the established procedure for industrial processing, storage, transportation, or destruction of confiscated spirits, alcoholic beverages, or tobacco products	Retail or wholesale trade in alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, or liquids used in electronic cigarettes without excise stamps or with counterfeit excise stamps.	A fine ranging from UAH 3,400 to UAH 10,200 (two hundred to six hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of the articles of trade and the proceeds obtained from their sale.
164-5 Storage or transportation of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products without excise stamps of the established format	(Part 1) Storage or transportation of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products bearing counterfeit or falsified excise stamps by officials of enterprises engaged in the production, import, or sale of such goods.	A fine ranging from UAH 1,700 to UAH 4,250 (one hundred to two hundred and fifty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of such alcoholic beverages or tobacco products.
	(Part 2) The same actions committed by a person who, within one year, was subjected to a penalty for any of the violations specified in Part 1 of this Article, or actions committed in large amounts.	A fine ranging from UAH 10,200 to UAH 20,400 (six hundred to one thousand two hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of such alcoholic beverages or tobacco products.
	(Part 3) Illegal possession of excise stamps.	A fine ranging from UAH 1,700 to UAH 4,250 (one hundred to two hundred and fifty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens),

		with confiscation of excise tax stamps.
Note. "Large amount" shall mean the value of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products that exceeds UAH 8,500, which is five hundred times the non-taxable minimum income of citizens.		
172-20 Consumption of alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages or use of drugs, psychotropic substances, or their analogues	(Part 1) Consumption of alcoholic or low-alcohol beverages, or the use of drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues by servicemembers, persons liable for military service, or reservists during training while on the premises of military units or military facilities; or the presence of such persons on the premises of a military unit while intoxicated by alcohol, drugs or other substances; or the performance of military duties by such persons while intoxicated; as well as refusal to undergo testing for alcohol, drug or other intoxication.	A fine ranging from UAH 1,700 to UAH 8,500 (one hundred to five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), or arrest with detention in a guardhouse for up to seven days.
	(Part 2) Participation of commanding officers or other supervisors in the consumption of alcoholic or low-alcohol beverages, or in the use of drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues together with subordinate servicemembers, as well as with persons liable for military service and reservists during training; or their failure to take measures to suspend from duty persons who are intoxicated by alcohol, drugs or other substances; or concealment of incidents involving the consumption of alcoholic or low-alcohol beverages, the use of drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues, or the presence of subordinate servicemembers, persons liable for military service or reservists during training on the premises of military units while intoxicated.	A fine ranging from UAH 8,500 to UAH 17,000 (five hundred to one thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), or arrest with detention in a guardhouse for up to ten days.
	(Part 3) The actions specified in Part 1 or Part 2 of this Article, if committed by a person who was subjected to an administrative penalty for the same violations within a year, or if committed during a special period.	A fine ranging from UAH 17,000 to UAH 34,000 (one thousand to two thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), or arrest with detention in a guardhouse for a term of ten to fifteen days.
176 Production and storage of illicitly distilled spirits and equipment for their production	Production or storage of illicitly distilled spirits or other home-produced strong alcoholic beverages without the intent to sell, or production or storage of equipment intended for their production without the intent to sell	A fine ranging from UAH 51 to UAH 170 (three to ten non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).

177 Purchase of illicitly distilled spirits and other home-produced strong alcoholic beverages	Purchase of illicitly distilled spirits and other home-produced strong alcoholic beverages	A fine ranging from UAH 17 to UAH 85 (one to five non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).
177-2 Purchase, storage, or sale of counterfeit alcoholic beverages or tobacco products	(Part 1) Production, purchase, or storage with the intent to sell counterfeit alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, as well as production, purchase, or storage with the intent to sell or use equipment for their production	A fine ranging from UAH 170 to UAH 850 (ten to fifty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of counterfeit alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and equipment used for their production.
	(Part 2) Sale of counterfeit alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, as well as equipment for their production.	A fine ranging from UAH 340 to UAH 1,700 (twenty to one hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens), with confiscation of counterfeit alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and equipment used for their production.
178 Consumption of beer, alcoholic or low-alcohol beverages in places prohibited by law, or appearing intoxicated in public places	(Part 1) Consumption of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages on streets, in indoor sports facilities, in squares, parks, on all types of public transport (including international transport), and in other places prohibited by law, except for retail and food service establishments where the relevant local government authority permits the sale of beer, alcoholic, and low-alcohol beverages on tap; or appearing in public places intoxicated in a manner that offends human dignity and public morality.	A warning OR A fine ranging from UAH 17 to UAH 85 (one to five non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).
	(Part 2) Repeated commission of the same actions within one year following the imposition of an administrative penalty.	A fine ranging from UAH 51 to UAH 119 (three to seven non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).
	(Part 3) The actions specified in Part 1 of this Article, committed by a person who has been subjected to administrative penalties twice within a year for the consumption of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic, or low-alcohol beverages in places prohibited by law, or for appearing intoxicated in public places.	A fine ranging from UAH 170 to UAH 340 (ten to twenty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens) OR Community service for forty to sixty hours OR One to two months of correctional labor, a sanction where the offender remains at their regular job while 20% of their earnings are garnished by the state OR Administrative arrest for up to fifteen days.
179 Consumption of beer, alcoholic or low-alcohol	(Part 1) Consumption of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic, or low-alcohol beverages at the	A fine ranging from three to five non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens.

beverages at the workplace	workplace (including at workstations, inside premises, or on the premises of enterprises, institutions, or organizations), or presence at work while intoxicated.	
	(Part 2) Participation by forepersons, section managers, shift managers, workshop managers, and other managers in the consumption of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic, or low-alcohol beverages together with their subordinates at the workplace, or their failure to take measures to remove from work persons who are intoxicated, or their concealment of cases of beer (excluding non-alcoholic), alcoholic, or low-alcohol beverage consumption, or of subordinates appearing at work while intoxicated.	A fine ranging from UAH 68 to UAH 102 (four to six non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).
180 Inducing a minor to a state of intoxication	Inducing a minor to a state of intoxication by the minor's parents, legal guardians, or other persons.	A fine ranging from UAH 102 to UAH 136 (six to eight non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens).

ANNEX. 4 Number of violations of Article 130 of the CUAO committed under the influence of alcohol, by region

Chernihiv region	6,696
Vinnytsia region	5,495
Poltava region	4,652
Rivne region	4,558
Sumy region	4,399
Ivano-Frankivsk region	4,012
Donetsk region	3,672
Ternopil region	3,194
Cherkasy region	3,057
Dnipropetrovsk region	2,118
Zaporizhzhia region	1,115*
Khmelnyskyi region	104
Mykolaiv region	49

*The number of administrative offense reports covers violations committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs

ANNEX. 5 Number of detected offenses under Article 156 of the CUAO, by region

Ternopil region	2,703
Rivne region	2,373
Kherson region	1,315
Dnipropetrovsk region	1,289
Chernihiv region	678
Vinnytsia region	319
Sumy region	289
Khmelnyskyi region	171
Ivano-Frankivsk region	132

ANNEX. 6 Articles of the CCU on alcohol-related offenses

CCU Articles	Type of offense	Punishment
204 Illegal manufacturing, storage, sale or transportation for the purpose of sale of excisable goods	(part 1) Illegal acquisition for sale or storage for this purpose, as well as sale or transportation for the purpose of sale of illegally produced ethyl alcohol, alcohol distillates, alcoholic beverages, beer, tobacco products, tobacco, commercial tobacco substitutes, fuel or other excisable goods	A fine of UAH 85,000 to UAH 170,000 (calculated as five thousand to ten thousand tax-free minimum incomes of citizens) with the confiscation and destruction of the illegally manufactured goods.
	(part 2) Illegal manufacture of ethyl alcohol, alcoholic distillates, alcoholic beverages, beer, tobacco products, tobacco, commercial tobacco substitutes, fuel or other excisable goods or committed by a person who has previously been convicted under this Article	Imprisonment for a term of three to five years with confiscation and destruction of illegally produced or purchased goods, tools of production, and supplies for their manufacture.
	(part 3) Illegal manufacture of goods referred to in parts 1 or 2 of this Article that pose a threat to human life and health, as well as the sale of such goods, which resulted in poisoning or death	Imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years with forfeiture of property, with seizure and destruction of illegally produced or purchased goods, and equipment for its manufacture.
276-1 Conducting professional activities by a crew member or air traffic service by an air traffic control manager (traffic service manager) under the influence of alcohol, drugs or psychotropic substances	Conducting professional activities by a crew member or air traffic service by an air traffic control manager (traffic service manager) under the influence of alcohol, drugs or psychotropic substances	Correctional labour for up to two years or restriction of liberty for up to three years.
286-1 Violation of traffic safety rules or operation of	(part 1) Violation of traffic safety rules or operation of transport by a	Imprisonment for a term of up to three years with deprivation of the right to

transport by persons driving under the influence	person driving a vehicle in a state of alcohol, drugs or other intoxication or under the influence of medicines that affect concentration, which caused bodily injury of medium gravity to the victim	drive vehicles for a term of three to five years.
	(part 2) The same actions committed under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other intoxicants or under the influence of medicines that affect concentration, where they caused grievous bodily injury to the victim	Imprisonment for a term of three to eight years with deprivation of the right to drive vehicles for a term of five to eight years
	(part 3) Any such actions as provided for by part 1 of this Article, committed in a state of alcohol, drugs or other intoxication or under the influence of medicines that affect concentration, where they caused the death of the victim	Imprisonment for a term of five to ten years with deprivation of the right to drive vehicles for a term of five to ten years.
	(part 4) Any such actions as provided for by part 1 of this Article, committed in a state of alcohol, drugs or other intoxication or under the influence of under the influence of medicines, where they caused the death of several people	Imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years with deprivation of the right to drive vehicles for a term of seven to ten years

List of tables

[Table 1. Frequency and volume of consumption per single drinking episode](#)
[Table 2. Socioeconomic status of consumers by type of alcoholic beverage](#)
[Table 3. Educational attainment of consumers by type of alcoholic beverage](#)
[Table 4. Information on administrative offence reports drawn up for offences committed under the influence of alcohol pursuant to the CUAO](#)
[Table 5. Number of cases considered in 2020-2023, by article](#)
[Table 6. Types of criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol, by year](#)
[Table 7. Criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol by sex, according to the CCU](#)
[Table 8. Volume of seized alcoholic beverages, by region \(liters\)](#)

List of figures

[Fig. 1. Share of individuals reporting alcohol use in the past 12 months \(%\)](#)
[Fig. 2. Consumption by type of alcoholic beverage](#)
[Fig. 3. Places of alcohol consumption](#)
[Fig. 4. Places of alcohol purchase](#)
[Fig. 5. Number of patients newly diagnosed with Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by sex](#)
[Fig. 6. Number of patients newly diagnosed with Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by age group](#)
[Fig. 7. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by sex](#)
[Fig. 8. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by age group](#)
[Fig. 9. Number of patients newly diagnosed with Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by age group](#)
[Fig. 10. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by age group](#)
[Fig. 11. Trend in the number of patients with diagnosis Q86.0, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 12. Number of patients who had encounters with diagnosis Q86.0 \(ICD-10\), by region, 2023](#)
[Fig. 13. Trend in the number of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use who received treatment, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 14. Number of persons treated for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use in 2023, by treatment modality](#)
[Fig. 15. Treatment coverage for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use, by age, Ukraine, 2023 \(%\)](#)
[Fig. 16. Number of persons treated for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use in 2023, by place of residence](#)
[Fig. 17. Trend in the number of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 18. Number of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis in 2023, by age](#)
[Fig. 19. Number of persons placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis, by age](#)
[Fig. 20. Profile of persons with mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis in 2023, by place of residence](#)
[Fig. 21. Number of persons placed under follow-up with a first-ever diagnosis, by place of residence](#)
[Fig. 22. Number of individuals whose biological samples contained alcohol in 2023, by sex](#)
[Fig. 23. Number of individuals whose biological samples contained alcohol, by age](#)
[Fig. 24. Statistics on administrative offence reports for offences committed under the influence of alcohol](#)
[Fig. 25. Trend in the number of alcohol-related administrative offence cases pending and adjudicated, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 26. Outcomes of alcohol-related administrative offence cases and decisions taken in 2023](#)

[Fig. 27. Trend in the number of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed, 2016-2023](#)
[Fig. 28. Number of persons whose cases were considered in 2020-2023, by court decision](#)
[Fig. 29. Decisions imposing administrative penalties in 2023, by type of sanction](#)
[Fig. 30. Number of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed in 2020-2023, by type of sanction](#)
[Fig. 31. Profile of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed in 2023, by sex](#)
[Fig. 32. Number of persons for whom an administrative penalty was imposed in 2020-2023, by sex](#)
[Fig. 33. Reasons for case closure in 2023](#)
[Fig. 34. Number of persons for whom a decision to close the case was taken in 2020-2023, by reason for closure](#)
[Fig. 35. Trend in the number of persons aged 16-18 for whom measures of influence \(Article 24-1 of the CUAO\) were applied, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 36. Trend in the total amount of fines imposed by court decision in administrative offence cases \(thousand UAH\), 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 37. Trend in the number of administrative offence cases reviewed on appeal, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 38. Outcomes of administrative offense appeals reviewed by courts of appeal, 2023](#)
[Fig. 39. Trend in the number of criminal offences committed and the number of offenders under the influence of alcohol](#)
[Fig. 40. Trend in criminal offences under Article 286-1 of the CCU, by year](#)
[Fig. 41. Outcomes of pre-trial investigations in closed criminal cases under Article 286-1 of the CCU, 2021-2023](#)
[Fig. 42. Number of victims in offences under Article 286-1 of the CCU, by year](#)
[Fig. 43. Number of victims in 2023](#)
[Fig. 44. Number of victims, by year](#)
[Fig. 45. Trend in the total number of recorded alcohol-related criminal offences under Article 204 of the CCU, 2020-2023](#)
[Fig. 46. Number of inspections conducted by the STSU, by year](#)
[Fig. 47. Number of licences revoked following inspections, by year](#)
[Fig. 48. Number of detected violations following inspections, by type](#)